

UNION OF WOMEN
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VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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prosperous and their lives blessed with every happiness. May the Empire under their guidance advance in strength, in honour and in righteousness, and may man and woman, rendered equal before the law, secure by their united endeavour a future for country and for race even greater than heretofore.

MABEL TUKE.

Hon. Sec. Women's Social and Political Union, 6, Clements Inn, Strand.

On the next morning Mrs. Tuke received the following telegram in reply:—

I am commanded by the Queen to thank the Women's Social and Political Union for the congratulations and good wishes expressed for their Majesties on the occasion of their Coronation.

M. WALLINGTON.

We know that our readers and all the members of the Women's Social and Political Union will be deeply gratified at the courtesy of the Queen in causing this gracious expression of her thanks to be sent to the Union on her behalf.

The Political Situation.

Since last week, when we announced the reply of the Prime Minister to Lord Lytton, there has been no change in the political outlook with regard to Woman Suffrage. With the Coronation over, the two Houses of Parliament are settling down to work for the remainder of the Session. The House of Lords is debating the Parliament Bill, and it is generally anticipated that a critical situation with regard to the mutual relationship of the two Houses will be reached towards the middle of July. The House of Commons

will shortly be turning its attention to the Insurance Bill.

"The Nation" and Mr. Asquith's Pledge.

The present position of Woman Suffrage is dealt with in an important leading article in *The Nation*, under the title of "The Women's Victory." The article commences by congratulating the women on their triumph. It says:—

There comes a moment in most great struggles, shortly before their final triumph, when the fighting is over, and it remains to the victors only to march, with weapons sheathed and colours flying, to occupy the enemy's capital. That time has come for the women who have fought their protracted and difficult battle for their own enfranchisement. From the moment when the Prime Minister signed the frank and ungrudging letter to Lord Lytton which appeared in Saturday's newspapers, women became, in all but the legal formality, voters and citizens. For at least two years, if not for longer, nothing has been lacking save a full and fair opportunity for the House of Commons to translate its convictions into the precise language of a statute. That opportunity has been promised for next session, and promised in terms and under conditions which ensure success.

The writer then gives a few words of praise to the procession, which he points out was in reality a pageant of the coming triumph.

What the Vote will do.

He next turns his attention to the value the vote will be to women when won. Referring to the Insurance Bill, he says, "It is evident that our whole theory of representative government must soon have

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

On Coronation Day a telegram of loyalty and congratulation was sent by the Women's Social and Political Union to Queen Mary in the following words:—

The Women's Social and Political Union tender to their Royal and Imperial Majesties the King and the Queen their loyal and devoted service. May their reign be long and

a mockery if women are not speedily enfranchised." He adds:—

But we incline to think that when men and women come to review, a generation after the fact, the effects of this reform, they will prize its vaguer and more indirect social consequences even more highly than its obvious political results. One perceives only dimly to-day what the formal concession of equality in a citizen's rights will mean in the liberation of fettered minds and wills, and the readjustment on a basis of mutual respect of the relations of men and women. These considerations, like all the deeper things of life, are beyond the immediate range of our daily politicians.

He expressed the hope that with this new position the period of rebellion has come to an end.

Support the Bill as it stands!

Turning finally to the political prospects of next year, *The Nation* does not anticipate serious difficulty in carrying the Bill through into law.

Armed with the indispensable weapons of closure, which Mr. Asquith's pledge has promised, the promoters of the Bill should find no insuperable difficulty in wearing down the openly hostile opposition. The precedent of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill goes to show that when a Government is disposed to be helpful, even a hotly-contested private member's measure can be carried. The only grave difficulty which confronts the Bill comes from the natural desire among Liberals to make this reform, overdue as it is, generous and nearly final in its scope.

The Nation strongly urges Liberal supporters not to be led away by this impulse but to stand by the Bill in its present form, giving three reasons for this course. In the first place, every serious risk of plural or faggot voting has been eliminated; in the second place, "the enemies of the Bill, including even the Tory anti-suffragists, have already declared their intentions of supporting widening amendments"; in the third place, the Reform Bill, which it is understood the Government are introducing in the third Session of the present Parliament, will provide such opportunity as may be required for widening the franchise for men and women. The article is reproduced in full on p. 646 of this issue.

The Final Stage.

The campaign for the final stage of the Woman Suffrage battle will be even more vigorous than any that has gone before. At the Queen's Hall on Monday last Lord Lytton, in a powerful speech, a full report of which we give on page 645, promised to devote his whole time from henceforth to the question. The Women's Social and Political Union, as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence points out in her leading article this week, are extending their organisation and widening the scope of their activities. From now to the end of July a very large amount of propaganda will be carried out in the regular centres. The month of August will be devoted to a special holiday campaign. Mrs. Pankhurst is making a special tour through Wales from July 24 to the first week in August, particulars of which are given under "Announcements." On August 15 she will go to Scotland. Meanwhile *VOTES FOR WOMEN* week is coming on, and a special effort will be made to add a permanent thousand copies to the circulation.

Women under the Insurance Bill.

The more closely the Insurance Bill is studied the more clearly does the unfair treatment of women under its provisions stand out. We have on several occasions pointed out in these columns that though the Bill professes to provide sick insurance for widows, in reality it only does so for a very small proportion of their number. A special article in *The Times* of Monday last emphasises this point even more strongly than we have done. The writer shows that widows who are over 45 at the present day will not be entitled to avail themselves of the voluntary provisions of the Bill except at rates which are absolutely prohibitive. Accordingly, as the compulsory clauses apply only to direct wage earners, no widow who is a home worker and over 45 to-day will reap any benefit from the Bill. The writer in *The Times* expresses the matter very clearly as follows:—

The widow who has children to attend cannot take a wage situation, but has to work at home for their support; she is not only deprived of all allowances and left to fall back upon the poor rate in case of sickness or invalidity, but she has actually to relinquish any insurance fund which she had accumulated before marriage, and by the help of her fund special benefits are to be provided for the unencumbered widow. The widow who is too old to obtain any regular situation has to give up all hope of benefit before 70, and to relinquish her insurance fund to the young widow who can get waged employment.

Even in the case of women who are able to enter the scheme to-day at the ordinary voluntary rate of 6d. very few will be in a position to do so out of their scanty wages, and the writer in *The Times* points out they could obtain better insurance value for their money elsewhere.

Friendly Societies and the Post Office.

The second point brought out very clearly by the article in *The Times* is the fact that of those women who are able to re-enter the scheme as widows, very few will be able to come in through friendly societies, who will naturally refuse to accept them; they will therefore be compelled to come in through the Post Office scheme, which, as we have pointed out, does not really provide insurance at all, but only a system of compulsory thrift. The writer in *The Times* calls attention to many other serious defects in the Bill, in particular to the treatment of domestic servants, which he thinks may very likely lead in many cases to their being turned out of their employment when sick; he, therefore, concludes that they would in most cases be better without it. Finally, with regard to the many thousands of women who could obtain waged situations and enjoy the privileges of the employed, but who relinquish them for their family ties, he asks:—

Is the labourer who, when his wife is invalided or dead, has to call in a sister, daughter, or other relation to tend his home and children, to be expected to pay 6d. a week on her account in addition to his own 4d.? or is she to go uninsured and to become a charge

upon the poor rate because her contributions have fallen into arrear? There are many thousands more who are in like case by reason of their devotion to orphan children, to aged or infirm parents, or to other relations. Are they to be left entirely out in the cold?

The Position of Wives.

The *Manchester Guardian*, discussing in a leading article the position of women under the Bill, says that for two important changes, at any rate, a good case has been made out. The first relates to the general position of married women.

Managing a house is as skilled employment as managing a mill, and in most cases an even more important service to the national well-being. If this be so, married women working as housekeepers for their husbands would seem to have a right to be admitted to benefits as voluntary contributors. But, if this right be denied and women excluded from the benefits of the insurance scheme, they are surely entitled on marriage to the return of the premiums that they have paid before marriage.

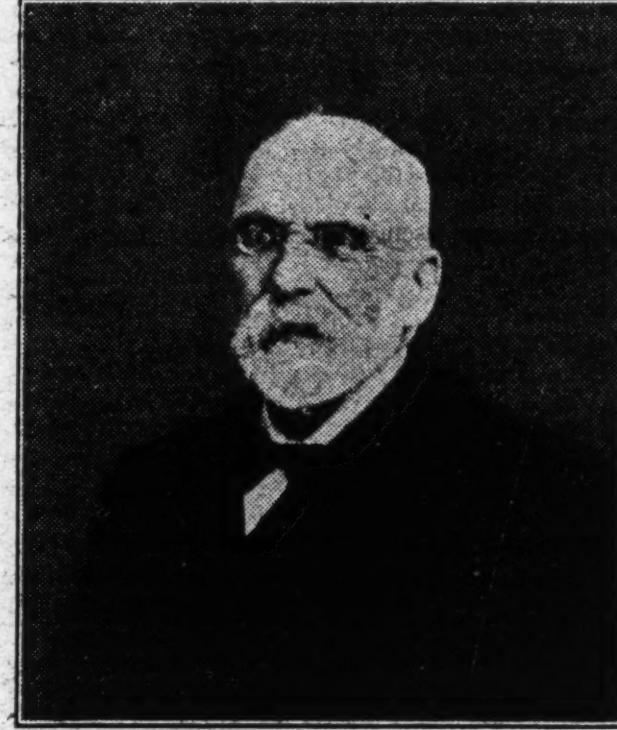
A second relates to maternity benefit.

In the early discussions of the Bill the maternity grant of 30s. gave particular satisfaction, because it seemed likely to discourage women from returning to work too soon after their confinement. This practice not only makes women old before their time, and is pulling down the stamina of the race, especially in Lancashire and the West Riding, where so many married women work in the mills. But it turns out that this maternity benefit of 30s. is only meant to pay the doctor and the nurse. The woman gets no sickness benefit to compensate her for the loss of her earnings. Consequently, though the Bill may assure her better medical attendance and nursing, it will not diminish the temptation to hurry back to work. That seems to us both unfair to the woman and bad in the interests of the race. It is not a holiday for the woman when she brings a child into the world, and we agree with the Fabian pamphleteers that an insured woman and an insured man are equally entitled to receive compensation for loss of wages when ill, whatever benefits they may be receiving.

The article concludes by quoting with approval a statement of Mr. Gavan Duffy that 10s. a week for eight weeks would not be too high a sum to pay in maternity benefit.

If Women had Votes.

These criticisms on the Bill reinforce the view which we have often expressed, and which is very clearly set out in an article in *The Scotsman* as follows:—"It is reasonable to conclude that, in a Parliamentary atmosphere, where, as Mr. Lloyd George has plainly told us, all is weighed and determined by votes, the fact that women are excluded from the franchise explains why they participate so frugally in the benefits of the scheme."



Dr. Joao Baptista de Castro, who, by his award in a recent case, adjudged Doctor Caroline Beatriz Angelo to be eligible to vote in the Portuguese elections on May 28.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WEEK.

July 13 to July 20.

Ignorance is at the back of nearly all the opposition to Woman Suffrage, and ignorance can only be expelled by letting in the wholesome light of knowledge. Men and women who are content to take from the ordinary Press all their facts about the Movement can never be expected to understand what it is really about. To enable them to do so our paper must be brought to their notice.

Commencing on July 13 the Women's Social and Political Union will dedicate a special week to effecting a permanent increase in the circulation of our paper *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, and it is hoped that as a result a thousand new permanent readers will be made. Four special means of helping in this great work are suggested.

1. By promising to obtain new subscribers for not less than six months. A copy of the paper will be sent post free each week to any address in the United Kingdom for six months for the sum of 5s. 3d.; to any address abroad for six months 4s. 4d. Promises should be sent to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.
2. By promising to devote a certain number of hours every week to selling in the streets. Promises should be sent to Miss Craggs, 156, Charing Cross Road, or to the local organiser.
3. By promising to canvas every week certain streets offering the paper for sale from door to door. Promises to be sent to Miss Craggs or to the local organiser.
4. By promising to take in additional copies of the paper and pass them on to friends and acquaintances. Promises to be sent to the Circulation Manager, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Next week I propose to give a special descriptive article illustrating the story of the paper, with further particulars as to the special work of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week.

F. W. P. L.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mrs. Pankhurst's Summer Campaign.

During the next few weeks Mrs. Pankhurst will conduct campaigns in Wales and Scotland. The Welsh are keenly interested in matters political, and there is nothing they enjoy so thoroughly as a rousing enthusiastic meeting. Miss Barrett, the organiser, is arranging meetings for Mrs. Pankhurst at all the well-known watering places, Rhyl, Llandudno, Barmouth, Aberystwyth, Llandrindod and Llanwrtyd Wells, and Tenby, between July 24 and August 5. If these meetings are to be successful members and friends in these places must come forward and give all the help they can. Many can combine work and play by arranging to spend their holidays in Wales during this tour, and can thus help Miss Barrett to advertise the meetings. Offers of hospitality will be welcomed, and communications should be addressed without delay to Miss Barrett, 104, Cathedral Road, Cardiff. On Tuesday, August 15, Mrs. Pankhurst will start a tour in Scotland. Arrangements are not yet complete, but members and friends wishing to arrange for meetings should send in their names immediately to Miss Ellen Smith, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The Woman's Press have added a large selection of postcards of the Procession on June 17 to their stock. These are very beautiful, and will form an interesting souvenir of the Procession. They may be had price 2d. each.

Meeting at Steinway Hall To-night.

Members are reminded that owing to Dr. Ethel Smyth's concert on Thursday, June 29, the Steinway Hall meeting, usually held on Thursdays, will be held to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m., when the speakers will be Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., Miss Vida Goldstein and others. On Thursday July 6, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Douglas Smith will speak at the Steinway Hall at 8 p.m.

London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.

During the month of July the usual Monday afternoon meetings will be held in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W., at 3 p.m., for 3.15. On Monday next, July 3, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., has kindly consented to speak, and Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B. will also address the meeting. Miss Decima Moore will speak on July 10.

Christmas Fête and Fair.

The Christmas Fête and Fair which we announced last week will be held in the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, from Monday, December 4, to Saturday, December 9. There will be a large number of stalls for the sale of work. One of the principal features of the fête will be the scheme of colour (purple, white, and green), and members are asked to bear this in mind in preparing for the fête.

Reception to Mrs. Chapman Catt.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies have organised a banquet in honour of Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance. The banquet will take place at the Garden Club, Coronation Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, on Tuesday next, July 4, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets, price 10s. 6d., may be had from Miss Agnes Garrett, 2, Gower Street, W.C.

At the Cinematograph Theatres.

Members will be delighted to know that Miss Inez Bensusan's clever suffrage play, "True Womanhood," is being shown at: Kingston-on-Thames (St. James's Hall), York (Victoria Hall), Carlisle (Public Hall), Erith (Public Hall), Barry (Romilly Hall).

Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street, London, W.



BATHING GOWNS.

We have now in stock a wonderful variety of smart Bathing Gowns, in zephyr, alpaca, serge, and silk, at prices varying from 6/11 to 5 Guineas.

SMART BATHING GOWN (a sketch), in alpaca, trimmed with braid, in two widths, with new flat tunic. In black with white, all black, navy and white, saxe and sky.

21/9

Cap, in any shade 6/11. Shawl from 1/11
Bag 4/11. Padding Cloak from 7/6

THE REAL WOMAN.

A Speech delivered by Miss Elizabeth Robins at The Women Writers' Suffrage League Meeting.

Most of what I have to say will be addressed more particularly to my fellow women writers. But I should like, in passing, to put before the gentlemen present a point of view which I think is too often obscured in this controversy of ours. There are people who suppose that Anti-Suffragists have a better opinion of men than Suffragists have. I should like to say that the reverse of that is true. I might go farther and say that only Suffragists really have faith in men; only Suffragists really respect men. You cannot respect men if you do not respect human nature. There is such a great deal of respect in men.

I was reminded afresh, a day or two ago, of the way anti-Suffragists, all unconsciously, betray their poor opinion of men. This one of many instances occurs in a speech made a little while ago at a dinner of the Hardwicke Society—a speech by a woman writer, against the resolution in favour of women as jury members. What this lady said may be supposed to have carried some weight, for she was chosen as a brilliant and distinguished (deservedly distinguished) member of our profession. Not the founder and leader of the Anti-Suffrage party, but a lady well accustomed to the success that crowned her efforts on the occasion to which I refer. This woman writer said in the course of her speech that she was opposed to the participation of her sex in the administration of justice. She declared that women's nature did not contain the proper element of justice; that they were "*by nature* unfair," though their very unfairness was in some instances a source of fascination. "Where," she asked, "*where will men get sympathy if women are impartial?*" The report does not say how the great legal lights and other learned gentlemen met that shock, but it is just the sort of back-handed compliment that the Anti-Suffragist often pays.

Now, I have something to say to my fellow writers about our work, about the field for the exercise of literary talent and for service to our cause. We are all agreed, I imagine, as to the practically limitless power of suggestion. And when we talk about suggestion, we know that we are dealing with forces beyond the reach of science as yet fully to gauge. Nevertheless, we see how this great power of suggestion has for ages been pressed into the service of the education of men. From the time a boy is able to follow a fairy story he is told how Jack killed the Giant. Jack always kills the Giant. David always kills Goliath. Later, the boy begins to take from history, from the classics, and from literature in general, the motive and the cue for action. The Philosophy of History is new in Education. Until yesterday history was little more than a record of the deeds of heroes; of the men who fought against obstacles and overcame them.

"Only a Girl."

Now, what impression is the eager girl-mind given of the world? That it is a place not only where all the great deeds are done by men, but where all the great qualities are masculine. The world will never know how much power to serve it has been killed in women's hearts by that phrase, "Only a girl." The pages of the past are strewn with such records as that which says, "A daughter was born this day to Duke Ercole, and received the name of Beatrice. . . . And there were no rejoicings, because everyone wished for a boy." Yet what boy of that noble house made so great a figure in history, what Prince of D'Este does the world still care so much to hear about, as that same wonderful Beatrice, whose influence upon Art and Politics is the theme of some of John Addington Symond's most brilliant pages, and the subject of one of Mrs. Cartwright's books? My complaint is that enough has not been made of such traces as history preserves of great lives lived by women. When biographies of this nature are attempted too often they fall into feeble hands. Or worse, into the hands of those literary scavengers who search women's lives in the spirit of Peeping Tom. Some of the greatest women of the past have suffered most from this sort of posthumous dishonour.

When we read the pages of such chroniclers as I have in mind, we see again and yet again that the fine work the dead woman did was an offence, for which she was made to pay by gross intrusion into her private life and by misleading accounts of what that intrusion revealed. What is there in such biographies to inspire and to lead you on? Everything rather to lame the spirit, to drive you back into obscurity. And yet these literary outrages ought rather to call women out to take possession of this field for themselves. As an illustration of what a woman can do here, let us take that fine example of art, which was also so fine an example of literary friendship, Mrs. Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Brontë." Many men have tried their hand at that story. Oblivion is their portion. We might well wish that George Eliot had found a Mrs. Gaskell. George Eliot's life, as you all know, fell into the hands of a man whom every lover of English literature is bound to honour on other grounds. His failure over George Eliot's life was the direct result of his contempt for greatness when it appeared in the guise of a woman. I sometimes think that few well-intentioned men enjoy writing about real women's lives. They do it so grudgingly. Perhaps

they feel like a man asked to do housework when he longs to be following the fortunes of soldiers, Kings, Conquistadores. But this distaste on the part of men for recording the private life of woman is as nothing in comparison with their distaste for contemplating her in any other relation. Before that dilemma you may notice how the less irate man will take refuge in facetiousness. The diplomats who were beaten at their own game by Catherine the Great, salved their feelings by calling her "Kitty of Russia,"—well behind her back, as has been said. Some of the most distinguished men in the last century, who went to see George Eliot, were disturbed at finding her an object of general homage. They came away joking uneasily about the High Priestess, the Oracle, the Sibyl. No need to ridicule a great and noble influence—afflicted these gentlemen at the spectacle of reverence shown George Meredith—reverence so gladly paid by women as well as men. But we must forgive those gentlemen. Shakespeare himself could not help belittling Joan of Arc. Men have an excuse for this sort of blindness that women have not. Women know that however advantageous it may be to be born a man, it is a tremendously fine thing to be born a woman. This is the knowledge that we must pass on to girls.

What Women want to Read.

There are girls who say they hate girls' books. (They cannot have been given Miss Evelyn Sharp's, by the way.) But why do girls hate girls' books? Because girls very properly resent being put off with mere "goody-goody," and with variants on the theme of the Patient Griselda. Girls want to hear about girls who feel as they themselves feel, and who do some of the things that they long to do. The average woman, too, takes an interest in other women, and in other women's achievements, an interest which, in the average man, seems largely confined to the love story. The woman likes a love story too; but she knows very well that is not all there is to be said about a woman's life. We specially like hearing about people who have travelled our road. The women in society make such a run on a book like "Lady St. Helier's Recollections" that the poor distracted *Times* Book Club is obliged to insert a pathetic little slip beseeching the reader to send back the volume at the earliest possible moment. If you are a member of a profession, no book has for you quite the same fascination as a book by or about a woman of the same craft.

When I first began to be interested in the Stage I scoured the libraries for lives of actresses. I found the biographies seemed to be all about actors. Not until actresses began to write their own lives did we have records of women in this Art, so illuminating, so masterly as Fanny Kemble's *Recollections of a Girlhood*; or the *Life of Clara Morris*; or that work of magic, where, between the two boards of a book, you shall find the charm, the poetry of a personality that made the stage a place of enchantment during the reign of Ellen Terry. These are some of the books that form the beginning of that library that waits to be written.

Thinking over these things, I stood the other day before a boys' bookcase. Do that, any of you, and you will feel afresh how well men have served their half of the world in this great matter of Suggestion. All those stirring stories, those high adventures—whether historic, like "The Life of Nelson" or "The Story of our

Empire," whether Miss Yonge's *Greek Heroes*, or tales like Stevenson's "Treasure Island" or Kipling's "Kim," and others—rows on rows! Which among all these books has anything to say about a girl's resourcefulness, a girl's endurance, a girl's courage? Have these qualities, then, been lacking in our sex? We know the answer to that. These qualities were all there, but they had to wait for women themselves to celebrate them.

I do not complain of men in this connection. We all write best about things we know best. And, in a way, the untilled field is a great piece of good fortune for the women writers of the future—the women who, among other things, are to fulfil at last the ancient Euripidean prophecy of a day when the old bard's stories "of frail brides and faithless shall be shrivelled as with fire"

And woman, yea, woman, shall be terrible in story. The tales, too, meseemeth, shall be other than of yore, For a fear, there is, that cometh out of woman, and a glory, And the hard, hating voices shall encompass her no more.

Fellow-members of the League, you have such a field as never writers had known before. You are—in respect of life described fearlessly from the woman's standpoint—you are in that position for which Chaucer has been so envied by his brother poets, when they say he found the English language with the dew upon it. You find woman at the Dawn.

Critics have often said that women's men are badly drawn. Ladies, what shall we say of many of the girls that men draw? I think we shall be safer not to say. But there she stands—the real girl!—waiting for you to do her justice. No mere chocolate-box "type," but a creature of infinite variety, of curiosities and ambitions, of joy in physical action, of high dreams of Love and Service, sharer in her brother's exultations, agonies, And man's unconquerable soul.

The Great Adventure is before her. Your Great Adventure is to report her worthily. So that her children's children, reading her story, shall be lifted up, proud and full of hope. Of such stuff our mothers were! Sweethearts and wives; yes, and other things besides. Leaders, Discoverers, Militants, fighting every form of wrong.

SWEATED.

Because I am poor I must work,
Nor shirk.
I must work. I must work! do you say?
For sixteen hours I have toiled to-day,
And sixteen pence is the price you pay.
For my work. For my work! do you say?
For sixteen pence you have bought my soul,
And trampled it 'neath your heel.
You laugh—for what is a woman's soul?
For sixteen pence it is yours, to roll
In the dust, if you choose, or the mud.
For sixteen pence do you buy—or steal—
My soul, my tears, my blood?
Is it work, to stitch till mind and sense
Are blurred in a mist—for sixteen pence:
To struggle till all my strength is spent,
To gain—not enough for bread and rent?
Is it work—or slavery? Tell me, pray.
"What nonsense! Slavery!" do you say?
Oh yes, you pay
For my soul—just sixteen pence a day.
But what's the odds, though women weep,
So men grow richer? Souls are cheap.

STEPHEN ANDREW,
(Author of "Doctor Grey").



Block kindly, Exit by the "Daily Sketch."
MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH, M.P., AMONG THE WELSH SUFFRAGISTS IN THE GREAT PROCESSION.

EOHOES OF THE PROCESSION.

Some Impressions of Spectators.

[The following account has been especially sent to us by Mr. Frederic Lawrence, the well-known artist and musical critic.]

It was the day of the great procession of the women. At about 4.30 o'clock I met my sister in Kensington, and we mounted a 'bus. The roads beyond the Albert Hall were lined with people, and fresh crowds poured continually down the by-streets. At Trafalgar Square our 'bus stopped dead; no traffic could pass. It wasn't so much what would be called a crowd, but people simply filled the square as water would fill it, leaving no uncovered place.

We scrambled off and rushed for a cab; there were no taxi-cabs, so we got into a hansom. I directed the driver to a spot on the Embankment; he grinned, and clicked his tongue to the horse, and we swung away on the outskirts of the turbulent sea of people. He navigated streets which one never sees in the ordinary way, but which were now roaring with the flood of humanity. I knew the district well enough to feel that he was merely describing arcs about the centre we wished to arrive at. The only thing to do was to jump off and fight for ourselves. The jumping out was the work of a moment; the getting to our position, which was a few hundred feet away, was the solid, careful, suffocating work of half an hour.

However, the place was found in that enormous gathering of forty or fifty thousand women, and so well were things organised that the one spot where my sister was expected was discovered, and she was put out of the misery of apprehension.

All along the Embankment from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars, and up Whitehall, Whitehall Court, and Whitehall Place, was seething humanity; chaos, except for the quiet and orderly thousands of processional women. There was no such thing as a silent spot for miles round. I believe there were 60 or 70 bands in the procession, and naturally they were all playing.

The moment I had got my sister into safety I scrambled towards Trafalgar Square. It was a case of demanding continually and authoritatively to be allowed to pass. I eventually got to the top of Whitehall, and found myself under the nose of the horse of one of the mounted police. I stepped back, and as I couldn't turn round very easily I twisted my head and saw a taxi-cab. I fought my way to it and stood on the footboard, but it wasn't high enough. Then I saw a motor 'bus, and after a quarter of an hour stood by the front. I winked thoughtfully towards the driver and said, "Well, sonny, are you being paid by the mile or the hour?" He saw that my remark was intended for humour, and was good enough to take it as such. So I ventured yet further. "How much will you sell your seat for till you move on?" He looked round again, and as though he were demanding a fortune, "Haw, you'd hev to give us a tanner for that. That's the price, sir," he said, as though referring to a printed schedule. "Yus, I should hev to hark a tanner. Thank you, sir." I was seated beside him. Still I was restless, and not high enough. I said to him, "Don't be afraid, old man, I'm going to take a seat in the upper circle." Before he could say anything I was out standing on the bonnet of the engine in front.

Over the driver's head was a hood, and on that an iron bar. I caught hold of the bar and swung myself up. I only heard a little of what the driver said, and then I was seated comfortably above everything in the earth beneath, with the line of the procession a hundred yards in front clearly defined by the hundreds of struggling mounted and unmounted police. The Square was full. That is to say, on every projection of every statue was a man or a woman. On all the hundreds of seats erected for the Coronation were people. On the big branches of lamp-posts—more people. Up ladders, on signboards, on scaffolding, on the tops of drays, motors, taxi-cabs, on roofs, on other people's toes, on their backs, on the very verge of the fountains, up the long streets which lead to the Square (whether they could see or whether they could not see), anywhere where they could stand, sit, lean, or be pushed, were people—black, buzzing, excited people.

Of the procession it is difficult to speak. It was so amazing, so wonderful, so solemn. The rush of psychic emotion was so terrific that I saw numbers of people dash tears from their eyes—tears unexplainable and quite unbidden. The attitude of the men about me was very interesting; few of them had expected more than a somewhat brazen show of women with distorted imaginations. And at first their jeers and hesitating praise showed the prejudice they had been taught by the Press to feel. An hour went by, banner after banner passed along; gorgeous banners, triumphs of modern interpretation of mediæval spirit. A voice beneath me somewhere said, "By George, Bill, they deserve a good deal of praise, after all's said and done." I saw the man, and as he spoke he drew himself up so that his chest projected well forward. There was an air of distinguished and tolerant patronage about him. He was a mechanic; the women to whom at that moment he showed so gracious a forbearance were some of the most brilliant thinkers and writers of the day, whose gaspings he might hope one day to be called upon to mend if good fortune came his way. "A great deal of praise, they dew," he concluded.

I do not know what I felt. One thing I am certain of, and that is an almost imbecile gratitude that the women had liberated so much beauty.

These banners and devices were no mere things of commerce, bought and paid for; they were the symbols of a passion so great that it had overflowed and poured out into a cascade of colour. There was here mile after mile of beautiful craftsmanship, subtle understanding of colour and design, rhythmic line and tone; bold, deliberate schemes; choice of curves made in illuminated moments, masterly delineation, and, above all, the sweetness of harmony. A thing so stupendous as this overpowers me, and, like the others of whom I have spoken, I became weak with incomprehensible tears.

The clock in St. Martin's tolled monotonous quarters, and the wonder of the panorama never ceased; the man beneath had at last spat on the ground, and said it was an incarnation knockout, and a woman by his side looked as though she had seen an angel.

The man's words and the woman's eyes meant the same thing.

Once, there was a clanging of bells. By some magic, the whole crowd across Trafalgar Square divided like the Red Sea, and a fire engine with horses leaping headlong into their collars rushed through, as though they sought to take life instead of saving it. But this was soon over, and the march of the women continued. Nurses, midwives, artists, sculptors, aristocrats,

find a place where it may walk and live and grow strong, a child born out of years of patient waiting and brooding pain.

Frederic Lawrence.

Another Impression.

Do you hear them—the voices that herald the Dawn of the Perfect Liberty? Faintly they have been wafted down the centuries as by zephyr breezes, now in tremulous sweetness, then hushed into quiet, again gathering new strength to retire for a season, then in fitful gusts they have swelled with ever-growing distinctness into a mighty chorus—the psalm of the Equality of the Sexes. Listen! For rarely is heard so wondrous a music woven into such mystic harmonies, thrilling the soul with the glow of inspiration, setting into motion vibrating chords of sympathy with its appealing charm, ringing with its intensity through every fibre of life, for it is tuned to the throbbing heartstrings of humanity.

Now you may catch the varied timbre of the singers, and the infinite variety of their quality, the countless suggestions of their degree, and the whole-souled purpose ringing true from every voice in that vast concourse, who see their star ahead, with its promise of redemption and victory.

And the staunch hearts of the militant glow again with the pride of conquest, the tyrannised minds of the sweated have awakened to a brighter life, and the victim of brutality, together with the student of science, the household drudge

first copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN, and was, he says "agreeably surprised to find what a bright journal it was." He writes:—"The Procession created in my humble mind a profound impression. I never had the slightest conception that there were so many cultured and intellectual women about, and neither did I think that there were so many British women so deadly in earnest to be enfranchised. You could scarcely imagine my surprise when the Clacton-on-Sea contingent accompanied by Mr. Blyth came along. Clacton-on-Sea, the home of my birth, penetrated by the ladies of the W.S.P.U.!! Whatever little prejudices I had in my mind prior to this historic Procession I have since cleared away and I hope the women will get the vote this Session."

East and West

I have never heard more spontaneous bursts of admiration than those which came from the masses of people packed densely in the square as the women emerged from Whitehall and passed rapidly along, presenting a human moving picture. . . . Even the old gentlemen who looked from the windows of the Constitutional Club with an expression of "surely-the-world-is-coming-to-an-end" sat the show out. . . . One woman told me that her most lasting impression came from the continually recurring strains, as played by the one hundred bands, of the fine stirring music of the march composed by Miss Ethel Smyth, who, in her red gown of musical doctor, made one of the most striking figures in the Procession. Another told me that, amidst all the



THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN THE GREAT PROCESSION OF JUNE 17.

P.P.

crats, cigarette-makers, Catholics, milliners, Nonconformists, geniuses of literature, teachers of children, doctors—here they all were forty thousand, from East and West: women who had left their charming houses for the ghastly horrors of the prison; women who had left their houses for an afternoon, and, even then were wondering how it went with the children.

There was no patronage now among the spectators, but instead, a strange silence, broken only by the bands as they passed, and by a wild cheer or two. One cannot watch a thing of this sort for 2½ hours and still treat it as a merely interesting event, not even as a mere demand for a vote. It has a knock of becoming fierce, symbolic, and religious. You begin with being interested. Your mind is engaged as your eyes are dazzled with colour and beauty. But, in the end, it is the movement of your soul only of which you are conscious, and the eyes get dimmed; the bands become silent; you are not sure that the flutter of banners is not the flutter of wings. Another world has opened, the world which waits behind the altar candles. You are confronted with a new Living Thing. The old, weary routine of life falls away. The body and the hands lose their solid shape, and beneath are seen to lie other images, spiritual forms, mystical lives waiting to be born, forces waiting to blossom, and cracking the earth in their energy—yes, cracking and breaking up this nicely rounded planet, splitting up the ground on which we stand, and on which our fathers stood.

A vote is it the women are asking for? Yes, but in their hand is a new truth, a little breathing vision, a child for whom they wish to

and the dame of high degree, have realised the common ground on which they stand, and each add their strength to the forces that will open the gates of the City of God, where is Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

And we realise that the strength of each is "as the strength of ten," because of the high purpose of their ideal, as the mighty battalions march nearer to us, swinging to the rhythmic measure of the music majestic, dignified, "mystic wonderful," a worthy realisation of our dreams. The beautiful has been pressed into service and became the stamped insignia of the whole vast pageant, the expression of the unseen influence within the heart of the woman's movement.

The colour schemes, the long array of pennons, banners, trophies, garlands and badges, most resplendent in their gorgeous execution and workmanship; the stately representatives of a bygone day, not types merely, but counterparts of those they represented; the heroic "700," who had dared defy laws that are crimes in embryo; toilers from factory, workshop, field and garret; wave after wave, rank after rank, swung with graceful movement in that mighty throng. Endless it seemed—Science, Art, Medicine, Culture, Ethics, Music, Drama, Poverty, Slumdom, Youth, Age, Sorrow, Labour, Motherhood—all there represented. With an order and precision which but emphasised the unity of purpose, each face glowing with the consciousness of ennobling enthusiasm and the possession of a lofty ideal, the Procession passed. And the wheels of the mighty city rolled on in their accustomed course. But the wheels of God were heard above them all, for the voice of Justice has been listened to, and the sound of their triumph song will be ringing when the Golden Age is a reality.

WILLIAM H. SIRIET.

Mr. Thomas Kerridge sends us a very sympathetic letter setting forth his impressions of the Procession, on which occasion he bought his

glory of past, present, and future pageantry, the small, pale, worn face of an old lady wheeled in a bath chair remained. . . . A gentleman who was for many years governor of an Indian province was most struck by the appearance of women from that far-off, marvellous land in the international group. Perhaps he was right in thinking those women in their Oriental dress the most significant feature of the whole Procession. It showed that the Woman's Question is without race, or creed, or boundary—that the extent to which it may influence the world of the future can hardly be dreamed of by the present generation.

"FRANCES," in *T.P.'s Weekly*.

TO A SOWER.

(Written after seeing the Procession of June 17.)

Rest, weary heart, your work is done;
The sown seed ripens in the sun.
The work you gave, the toil, the pain,
Hath won to light the 'prisoned grain';
And many labourers are come,
To garner the white harvest home.
But will the singing reapers know
The price you paid, the debt they owe?
And will they give you thanks and praise
To light your lone and stricken days?
They shall not need. It matters not,
For in the harvest fields of love,
Wherein the heavenly reapers move,
Your fame shall never be forgot.
Your soul hath won, through bar and clod,
Unto the dazzling fields of God.

E. H. VISIAK.

Author of "Flots and Flashes".

SOME PRESS OPINIONS ON THE PROCESSION.

THE SPECTATOR.

From a spectacular point of view nothing could have been more picturesque and impressive than the Procession, with its historical figures and groups, admirably costumed, its kaleidoscopic profusion of banners, and its hundred bands. The Car of Empire was a thing of beauty, far surpassing the crude symbolism of Lord Mayors' shows; and as a demonstration of the capacity of women to organise, marshal, and carry out a beautiful and orderly pageant, the procession was an immense success.

SATURDAY REVIEW.

The procession has, it seems, proved conclusively that the country is on the side of the suffragettes.

THE STAR.

The most beautiful demonstration ever seen in the streets of London. . . . A triumph of organising ability. It was a notable achievement to marshal with complete precision and order 40,000 women in a procession five miles long which took two hours and a half to pass a given point. It proves that women as well as men can combine together in the common pursuit of a

SHEFFIELD DAILY TELEGRAPH.

On so grand a scale that it must have impressed even the most rabid and reactionary "antis" with some idea of the driving force behind the suffrage agitation.

EASTERN DAILY PRESS.

There can be no doubt that women are most effective organisers. The most experienced of the managers of pageants might, from all accounts, have learned something from the immense procession which marched from the Thames Embankment to Kensington on Saturday.

ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

Not only the miles of women who paraded the streets of London on Saturday, but all who rank themselves as supporters of the Parliamentary vote for women may regard the situation as one in which success seems not very far off.

The best thing the Suffragettes have done.

—*Dundee Evening Telegraph*.

There was unmistakable evidence all along the route that the movement has won the respect and to a degree never before evinced, the approval of the people.

—*Hants and Sussex News*.

To most people the sight of these 40,000 women marching through the streets of the metropolis must have been a revelation of the strength of the movement, and I have little doubt that one result of the display will be to win over a goodly number of men to the cause of those women who demand the vote.

—*Richmond Herald*.

The *Birkenhead News*, in a sympathetic paragraph on Saturday's Demonstration, says—

"The object of this gigantic demonstration is to shatter once and for all the rather feeble and childish accusation of the "antis" that only a handful of women—women of the upper and leisured classes—want the vote; it is to make sure that if, with the statesmen of the country the fate of their Bill is trembling in the balance, the weight of the demand of five miles of seven-abreast, eager women, shall turn the scale on the side of liberty. It is sincerely to be hoped that the public will regard this demonstration in the spirit in which its organisers intend it to be regarded."

spectacle of beauty and of graciousness that conquers the public all at once. It has been the most characteristic and impressive demonstration that could be ever seen in London and has left a little thoughtful even the most sceptical—a little disconcerted also. We had seen not simply a procession; we had seen womanhood marching, "La femininité in marcia."

—*From an Italian Paper*.

A COLONIAL VIEW.

In Trafalgar Square a little group of Colonials had their attention called to a young lady who, albeit with bright and courageous smiles, was propelling herself in a wheeled chair. To the Colonials a suffragist friend was heard explaining that the invalid was one of those injured in the collision with the police and crowd on what the Suffragists call "Black Friday," and that she had been so severely hurt that she had been unable to walk since. At first the listeners were almost incredulous, but finally one of them, a pretty little woman, and charmingly gowned, took her masculine escort by the arm and almost shook him, and this is what she said:—"Jim, if you Australian men had made us go through all that to get the vote we should HATE you!"

"EXONIA" in *The Express and Echo*.



Block kindly lent by the "Manchester Guardian."

THE EMPIRE CAR IN THE GREAT PROCESSION OF JUNE 17.

Photo: World's Graphic Press.

High ideal. It also proves that women are capable of emulating masculine endurance and physical fatigue. . . . Nothing can prevent the triumph of a cause which has behind it such vast reserves of courage and conviction.

BIRMINGHAM DAILY MAIL.

The procession, the magnitude of which may be judged from the fact that it took over two and a half hours to pass a given point, testified to the possession of considerable skill and ingenuity in the matter of organisation. It was in every way calculated to impress those who beheld it with the numerical strength of the movement at home, with the position women have acquired in professional and administrative activities, and with the extent to which women's qualifications for the franchise have been acknowledged in our colonies and abroad.

LIVERPOOL COURIER.

Even the Government, after much evasion and hesitation, are beginning to see that the cause of Woman Suffrage is not to be ignored. Saturday's procession should teach many others that a wholesome lesson.

YORKSHIRE POST.

The most imposing and representative demonstration ever seen in this country in favour of Votes for Women.

A triumph of organisation, and a regular field day for the suffragist movement. Everything was carried out with precision and skill.

NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Certainly the most remarkable thing of the kind that has ever been seen in London.

We cannot question that the militant tactics of the stalwarts of the Women's Social and Political Union have had a great deal to do with the great change in the national attitude towards the question. . . . We believe we are correct in saying that the procession was witnessed by many Cabinet ministers and by more adherents of the Government. We hope that it was so, for the spectacle was such as to convince even the most obtuse that the question of the extension of the franchise to women is one that is now in the very forefront of practical politics.

—*Wallasey News*.

The most imposing and representative demonstration ever seen in this country in favour of Votes for Women. . . . London was given over with whole-hearted zeal to the propaganda of Votes for Women. Everywhere one went the eye was caught by the purple, green, and white colours of the Women's Social and Political Union. Private cars and carriages were gaily decorated, and the majority of the women repeated one or all of the colours in their dress.

"Women who wear tall hats shan't have the vote!" announced the crowd from a little group, but their laughter made us hope that our reprehensible conduct might be overlooked for once, and that our hats might not cost us our heads! "Good old Wales," Lloyd George will give you the vote after this," "Well done, Wales," greeted us all along the route. What a different spirit from that of a few years ago!

—*Western Mail*.

Shows that capacity for complete and orderly organisation which for the most part has hitherto been considered one of man's special attributes.

—*British Times*.

By far the greatest and most picturesque demonstration in support of the Votes for Women movement that the world has ever seen.

—*Weekly Dispatch*.

One can readily believe that it was easily the most imposing procession of women which has ever been marshalled—in this country or in any other.

—*Lloyd's Weekly*.

The panorama of forty thousand women was admirably organised and splendidly marshalled, and made a great public impression.

—*Referee*.

A chorus of surprise, admiration, and good wishes rose from the crowd on either side all along the miles of many streets.

—*Weekly Budget*.

A magnificent success. . . . Those who saw it will not readily forget the impressive sight of 40,000 voteless women.

—*The Indicator*.

An immense procession of more than 40,000 Suffragists, including women of all classes, together with the wife of one of the Colonial Prime Ministers, and more than 100 bands of music and banners, walked the streets of London demanding the right to vote.

—*Diaris de Notícias, Portugal*.

The crowd greeted the ranks with applause. From the windows full of spectators handkerchiefs were waving. One would say that London was now all Suffragist. . . . There is nothing of the ridiculous in this great march—many of the demonstrators are young and beautiful. All seem animated by an intense fervour. Rather it is a

AN ARTIST'S OPINION.

In the course of an article on "Pageants and National Life," in the *Daily News* of June 28, Mr. Henry Holiday says:—"There could be no clearer evidence of the enormous value of women's influence in public life than the contrast between their delightful and elevating pageant and the poverty-stricken attempts of the men, of whose display one can only say the less one thinks of its unhappy significance the better. May the time of the next Coronation be far distant, but other occasions may arise, and many of us would gladly see a worthy celebration of the admission of women to citizenship in which men and women may unite."

IN THE CROWD.

"Can you give us a souvenir in your colours?" I was asked outside the Albert Hall by one of a group of magnificent looking South African soldiers over for the Coronation. "We sympathise with you, we thought your procession fine, and they marched really well." They got their souvenirs, and went off carefully folding them up. They looked real fighting men, every one six feet high and wearing the South African medal. One thought of the miserable, pallid, undersized Londoners who talk to us about "physical force!"

M.A.R.T. informs us that while watching the Procession outside the Albert Hall she heard a working man, who was watching some sandwich-men with "Women do not want the Vote," call out cheerily, "They can't get anyone to do it spontaneously!"

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Stylish Long Coat in good quality Black Satin Meteor, lined with Satin Merveilleux. The fashionable garment of to-day. Sale Price 89/6.

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REBELS.

In "Revolutionary Ireland"*, Dr. Murray has dealt most fully and thoroughly, and at the same time very vividly, with what is to the majority of us an insufficiently known chapter of the history of Ireland. The Revolution of 1688 had for Ireland results widely differing from those experienced in England. That the almost entirely Catholic Irish nation should take up arms for its Catholic King was inevitable; but, as Dr. Murray clearly demonstrates, it was less Jacobite loyalty, as understood in England, than the age-long, unconquerable passion of nationality, the hope of winning freedom for Ireland, which fired the blood of these Irishmen and strengthened them in their desperate resistance. What that resistance meant to England and to France, what its effect was upon European history in general, and the ambitions of Louis XIV. in particular, is a matter which hitherto has received less than adequate treatment. As Dr. Murray says:—

The fortunes of Ireland at this momentous epoch depended upon the attempt of the Grand Monarch to dominate Europe, and the counter efforts of his rival to checkmate him. Here the custom of treating the history of Ireland apart from that of other nations has done much to obscure the course of the game. The player, on his national side, is plain to us all. The player, on his cosmopolitan side, is hidden from us.

It is the great merit of this book to have laid bare to us this cosmopolitan side, without having failed to deal in the fullest and most able way with the internal condition of the distracted country which lay at the mercy of those whose sole desire was either to subjugate her or to prolong her sufferings for their own ends, and to use her as a pawn on the international chessboard.

It may be, as Dr. Murray says in effect more than once, that tremendous issues hung upon the fate of Ireland, that the long duel between Louis and William III. represented not merely a fight for personal ascendancy, or the struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism, but that it was in reality the decisive contest between freedom and slavery, on the outcome of which rested the future of all Europe. It may be so, and the dispassionate Saxon may well congratulate himself upon the failure of the designs of Louis to keep Ireland in a state of revolt, and thus tie the hands of William and prevent his effectual interference with the aggressions of France.

But Irishmen will, we think, carry away from the study of this troubled history a dominant impression of the fight in Ireland itself; of the desperate bravery with which it was waged; of the tenacious stand for freedom and passionate sentiment of nationality which 700 years of English rule has not weakened, and which to-day, after 200 years more of such rule, is as strong as ever. And they will remember that, for Ireland at least, many years had to elapse before the triumph of William meant anything but slavery and defeat, and that the freedom of Europe, in which she had no share, was bought at the cost of her suffering and defeat. This is a book, in short, which can be more pleasantly read to-day than at any previous moment in the history of the two islands. For at last there has dawned for Ireland something of peace and much of promise; and we can agree with the writer that the "pages of history, written sometimes in tears, sometimes in blood, will not have been written altogether in vain if their lessons are rightly read."

L. A.

FOR SPEAKERS.

Those who aspire to the platform will find Mr. G. E. O'Dell's little book on "Public Speaking and Chairmanship" useful, instructive and stimulating. It is interestingly written and not overladen with detail, giving at the same time many hints covering a wide range. The two chapters respectively entitled "Addressing the Mob" and "Exercising your Mind," are quite excellent. Would speakers should buy the book, and read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest it. It may be obtained from the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., price 6d. net.

BOADICEA.

Our readers will be interested to know that the lady who personified Boadicea in the Procession of June 17, Miss Florence Parbury, is the author of a beautiful gift-book, "The Emerald Set with Pearls," which contains reminiscences of Kashmir, illustrations from Miss Parbury's water-colours, and musical additions by Florence Parbury and Guido Zuccoli.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Woman at Home" (July). London: G. Newnes, Ltd. 4½d. net.
"Flints and Flashes." By E. H. Visiak. London: Elkin Mathews. 1s. net.
"How The National Insurance Bill Affects Women." London: Fabian Women's Group. 1d.
"Builders of Nations." By Margaret Burke. London: Greening & Co., Ltd. 2s. 6d. net.
"The Ladies' Battle." By Molly Elliot Sewell. London: Macmillan. 4s. net.
"Public Speaking and Chairmanship." By G. E. O'Dell. London: Clerk Publishing Society. 6d. net.
"Report of Ladies' National Society" (May, 1911).

* "Revolutionary Ireland and Its Settlement." By the Rev. Robert H. Murray. Litt.D. London: Macmillan. 10s. net.



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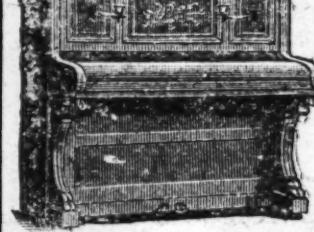
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PALMER

WOMAN AWAKE!

We speak sometimes of the Woman's Movement as the Awakening of Women. And that is a good name for it. For woman has been asleep, lulled by false ideals, false conceptions of her place in the universe.

Curiously enough, the place occupied by women in the social hierarchy of those ancient peoples [the Accads, who lived and thrived in Babylonia long before the Semites appeared there] was the place coveted by some women of our own times. Indeed, female rule appears to have been in vogue then, if one may judge by fragments of the laws which have come down to us. That was in the days before Moses was born; yet here we are to-day wrangling over the problem as if it had only just cropped up.

The writer is the *Observer* Correspondent at St. Petersburg, and he gives us some stories* of women in Russia that make one realise how very fast asleep both women and men must have been through the long ages that have followed those early times. He says:—

What the status of the Russian woman who has taken a husband is, was, or may be, transcends belief. . . . As the wife's name is on the husband's passport she cannot reside anywhere without his authorisation. And he is at liberty to withdraw it whenever he likes. Well I remember a case which happened some years ago. He was wealthy, whimsical, tyrannical and self-centred. She was fanciful, high-souled and obstinate. They married in haste, and she repented at leisure. At last she refused to live with him. He refused to give her his permission to reside anywhere but in his domicile. She ran away to Kharkoff—they had been living in Moscow. The husband instructed the police to send his fugitive wife home, and invoked the law in his favour. The lady was accordingly requested by the authorities to return to her husband. She refused. Thereupon the authorities became quiescent. For in Russia, to their credit be it said, the educated men on the whole are generous and chivalrous towards women. And even the police dislike such dirty work as this. But the husband again moved the lever of the law, and demanded that his wife be sent home to him by *épate*. That meant that she was to be arrested and despatched, together with criminals, from one forwarding prison to another, until she arrived in Moscow. And that was duly done.

On her arrival in Russia's ancient capital the lady, half crazy with physical and moral suffering, told her tormentor that she would run away again as soon as she recovered her strength. He replied that he would wear her of the habit. Next day he himself had quitted Moscow, nobody knew whither bound. Some weeks later the authorities informed the ill-starred woman that her husband desired her to rejoin him in Kurgan, a city of Western Siberia. She refused to obey him. After the lapse of some time she was again arrested and sent by *épate* to rejoin the scoundrel in Siberia. He at once returned to Moscow and repeated the procedure. How and when her martyrdom finished I am unable to say; but I have the impression that it culminated in a tragedy.

Divorce and Wife Selling.

The only divorce possible in Russia is pronounced by an ecclesiastical court composed of unmarried men—monks—on the strength of the depositions of eye-witnesses who have sworn to having seen what everybody knows that they did not see . . .

It is among the uneducated that terrible abuses prevail which no legislation will root out. Nothing short of education will humanise the savages, of whom a goodly number is to be found here and there in Russia.

A few days ago a curious case of wife selling came to the notice of the authorities, which shows how much there is still to do among the masses. No doubt in the lowest orders of the population such transactions may be discovered in almost any country. But what surprises one about the particular sale now recorded is the part taken in it by the local authorities, who raised it to the level of a perfectly legitimate piece of business authorised by the State. One of the inhabitants of the city of Kagogol, M. Ladyshkin, being in want of ready money and no longer enamoured of his wife, offered to sell the latter to an acquaintance of his named Demydoff for the sum of 48 roubles, or, say, five guineas. When Ladyshkin had spent the money it occurred to him that he was now free to wed another woman. And he took steps to carry out his intention. Possibly he wanted to practise wife-selling as a business. Anyhow his sold wife also wished to marry again and her first step was to obtain a regular divorce. The authorities before whom the matter was taken called for all the woman's documents that might have any bearings on her petition. She presented several, and among them an official certificate issued by the communal Board, say, the Municipality of Kotshulia, which declared that on such and such a day she had been duly sold by her lawful husband. The document is dated 8/21, April, 1911, and bears all the signatures and seals necessary, as well as the names of the two witnesses.

An Instalment of Justice.

But there is a brighter side to the picture, for, as this writer reminds us, the Upper Chamber has passed a Bill entitling all woman teachers, lecturers, and professors to nearly the same pensions, after the same number of years, as instructors of the other sex receive, and has just decreed absolute equality of men and women teachers, and defined the rights of the women with legal precision. And, again, a measure has been laid before the two Chambers which has for its object the virtual equalisation of the sexes, and is entitled "A Bill for extending the personal and property rights of married women."

Whenever it becomes law—probably before the close of the year—every married woman in Russia will have a whole passport to herself and the right to live in the place she chooses—if she be separated from her husband. Further, all married women, however young, shall henceforward possess the right of working for a livelihood, in the service of the State, of the Commune, of private individuals, or of educational establishments, whether the husband agrees or dissents. Moreover, all the restrictions which hindered married women from giving or accepting bills of exchange are to be abolished. That is the status of the married woman as it will be.

* Extracted from an article in the *Observer* for June 12.



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How much the woman's point of view needs to be organised and effectively expressed can be seen by a glance at the Bills which have been introduced into Parliament during the present session. Of these six deal with the question of public morality—namely, one dealing with *Immoral Traffic* ("The White Slave" question), one with *Procuration*, one with *Disorderly Houses*, one with the *Prevention of Immorality*, which contains clauses most vital to women, one dealing with *Illegitimacy and Maternity*, and one a *Criminal Law Amendment Bill*, affecting specially the cases of infanticide. These Bills will be proceeded with, or dropped, or amended by men who represent men's point of view only.

Again, there are five Bills dealing directly with the legal position of the married woman and the widow; there are eight Bills dealing with the feeding, education, and employment of children; three with the question of destitution; four more with the employment of women and girls, and many others touching the everyday life and happiness of the family, to say nothing of the National Insurance Bill, which is so grossly unjust to women that it has wrung a protest even from prominent anti-Suffragists in the House of Commons.

Not only to win Votes for Women, but to educate the new voters and to organise the Woman's Vote must be the work of the Women's Social and Political Union during the coming months.

Now is the very opportunity for building up an independent Woman's Party entirely free of the present party organisations, a body of voters inspired by the ideals which have animated those who have during the past five years fought the initial battle of women's emancipation.

In the name of the solidarity of women, which makes the dishonour of one the shame of all, the white slave traffic must be dealt with seriously with a view to its abolition, not trifled with as heretofore; the gross evils of the sweating of women must be ended as the sweating of men has been practically ended. Our children must be protected from corruption until they have reached the age of full responsibility; the infants who die in thousands in the first year must be saved from destruction, and there must be some economic security provided for the mother and the widow.

These and other far-reaching measures of social reform affecting the happiness and welfare of the human family must be carried by the aid of the Woman's Party after the Vote has been won.

Ours, then, is a twofold task, which calls for the utmost devotion and utmost energy of every one of the members of this great and strong organisation of women.

The next few months have to be turned to the fullest possible account in two directions. In the first place, an immense popular campaign must be carried on in the country, which will make victory in 1912 absolutely certain. Not only have the electors to be roused, but Members of Parliament have to be educated by the application of due pressure, political committees approached and municipal bodies made to feel the urgency and importance of securing for those who exercise the municipal vote the Parliamentary franchise as well. This task alone might well absorb the entire energies of the members of this Union.

But another task equally great confronts them. It is a vast extension of the present scheme of organisation amongst women, including a special campaign amongst the voters of the future, in order that those questions which particularly affect the social welfare of this country may be placed before them, and the need of the continued united action of women as voters adequately explained.

We call, then, upon our members and upon all women who have the great issues of the women's Movement at heart, to volunteer for these two great enterprises of organisation, and since they are not called at the present moment to endure imprisonment for their cause, let them joyfully pass sentence on themselves of twelve months' hard labour.

We call upon those who have hitherto held aloof from this Movement because of other interests to put aside as far as possible all other claims and devote themselves to the needs of the present campaign. We call upon young women who are on the point of leaving college or university to devote one year to the women's cause before entering upon their own career. We can promise them that one year as organiser in this Movement will equip them in the most signal manner for their after life. We call upon women of leisure to put their time at the disposal of the organisers or to become centres of missionary effort in the circle of their own society. We call upon those who have already given much to pledge themselves that they will concentrate their thought and energy, their time and strength, until the day when the emancipation of women becomes an accomplished fact.

Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911.

TWELVE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR!

That the hour of woman's emancipation has struck is now generally realised throughout the country. The Government's pledge, couched in explicit terms, is accepted even by those who dread every form of change, as an indication of the fact that Votes for Women cannot be denied. If the vote must come next year, then why not now? Public opinion is ripe. The Liberal Press of the country, with hardly an exception, has hailed with approval and acclamation the Prime Minister's promise of full facilities for the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, a promise to be fulfilled, we are told, in the spirit as well as the letter. There has been no outcry, scarcely any open criticism of an adverse character from any quarter. The opposition in the House of Commons has crumbled away almost to nothing. The most significant constitutional demonstration ever given for any franchise reform has been given by the great and representative Procession that marched through London on the Saturday preceding Coronation Day.

Then why not concede as an act of grace in Coronation Year that which must be given by force of circumstance in 1912? We ask this question not wholly and entirely from the point of view of those directly engaged in this struggle. We ask it from the point of view of His Majesty's Government, and from the point of view of the manhood of this nation.

Even those who fear the new consciousness of power which will be the result of women's political emancipation should be the keenest to get the question settled as speedily as possible. Every day that the vote is delayed means the growth and consolidation of the Woman's Movement on non-party lines. Every day is bringing new recruits to the woman's army. Every day they are realising more fully the unsatisfactory status of women in the laws of the land, the puerility of party shibboleths, and the power of concerted action.

One more year of hard fighting shoulder to shoulder will serve to weld women together and deepen their consciousness of solidarity better than all the words that could be spoken. One more year of propaganda amongst the new potential voters will create a voting force of consolidated opinion with which politicians will have seriously to reckon when the enfranchisement of women is accomplished.

LORD LYTTON'S PROMISE TO WOMEN.

Extracts from his Speech Given at the Queen's Hall, June 26, 1911.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am reminded at this moment of two former occasions upon which I had the honour of addressing a large meeting organised by this Union. The first was just a year ago, at the Albert Hall, after your big procession through the streets of London of last year. The second was a meeting in this hall a month or so later, held immediately after the Second Reading of our Bill was carried in the House of Commons by the triumphant majority of 110. Those were both great occasions. They were moments of congratulation. They were held after a great deal had been accomplished. But in one respect this occasion differs fundamentally from either of those two, because at those meetings, and at every meeting which has been held up to this moment, we were always aware that our demand remained unsatisfied. I need not remind you that the demand of the Suffragist forces in the House of Commons has been an opportunity to give battle to our opponents. The Government of the day, as you know, are in possession of the ground upon which alone it is possible for us to fight this battle out with those who are opposed to us. They alone have stood between us and those with whom we want to bring about a decisive action. And therefore our demand has been this throughout—leave to put our cause to the test, leave to go upon the territory which the Government occupies. In other words, to leave metaphor, what we have asked for is time for the full discussion through all its stages of our Franchise Bill.

After our great majority on the Second Reading of the Conciliation Bill last Session, when we carried it with a majority larger than the Government were able to count upon for any of their official measures, we said to each other, "Surely this is a vote which cannot be ignored, surely this is a demand within the House of Commons which the Government must realise is irresistible." The Government was like Pharaoh of old, it hardened its heart and resisted as long as possible, and we had to have another attempt. The Bill was introduced again, debated again, left entirely to the House to consider, and the result was a still more triumphant majority, a majority which was overwhelming, and the anti-Suffragists hardly put in an appearance at all.

The Prime Minister's Pledge.

At last our demand has been recognised, and we have had a pledge given by the Prime Minister and explained and amplified by him in a letter which was published in the newspapers a few days ago. My feeling about that letter is that it is the first utterance that we have had from the Government of which we can say that it has been given in an ungrudging spirit. Always in the past we have had to scrutinise with the utmost care every word and every phrase in the promises which have been made to us. And at the end we have tried to comfort ourselves by saying that we hope that it means what we wish it to mean, but in no sense could it be described as an ungrudging utterance. Now at last we are told on the authority of the Prime Minister that he and his Government intend, although they are divided upon the merits of the question of Woman Suffrage, to carry out that pledge, not only in the letter but in the spirit. That means then that next year, next Session, we are to enter at last upon the Promised Land.

Now there is something ominous to us Suffragists in that postponed date. We have grown familiar with this promise for to-morrow or the day after, and therefore, first of all, when we were told that this demand was to be satisfied not now, when the opportunity seemed ripe, but again once more in next Session, then I say we were depressed, and we were obliged to look with the utmost care to the interpretation of the promise. But in the past, you will remember, it was always "next Session perhaps," and there is the difference between the promise we have to-day and that which has been made to us in the past. Not "Votes for Women next Session perhaps," but "Votes for Women next Session once and for all." A Woman Suffrage Bill in the next Session of Parliament is to pass from its Second Reading stage for the first time in the history of this country, and we have to see to it that it is not only the first time, but the last time too.

Ours to-day is the spirit of an army which has been told that it is going into battle with its enemy on the morrow. I am afraid I am rather apt to drop into the military metaphor. Perhaps it is through the company in which I find myself on the platform. The spirit is rather contagious—ours is the spirit of that army which has been told that it is going into battle to-morrow, and we have time, but only just time, to review our position, to calculate all our forces, to take every precaution which may be necessary to make it also

lately certain that nothing has been left undone which could contribute to the success of our efforts when the date arrives. In every part of the country public opinion in the next few months has got to be familiarised with the great change which is so soon to take place. They have got to realise that at the next General Election women as well as men will be among the voters. And not only in the country outside, but in the House of Commons, too, we want everyone to realise that this change is actually coming. And I think when they have realised that you are their own prospective constituents, Parliamentary candidates will give you a little more attention than they have been in the habit of doing in the past.

We are Going to Begin Work at Once.

Well, all that is work for the Suffrage societies to do throughout the country in the next few months. But the members of the Conciliation Committee have also a great deal of work to do. Our task is at all costs to keep the Suffrage forces in Parliament together, and to resist everything which will have the effect of dividing up our forces. Well, we have accomplished a great deal in that direction in the past, but our efforts have been confined to Second Reading debates. Now we are entering upon a new phase in the Committee stage discussion, which is a very different thing, and our efforts to keep these forces together will be put to the full and final test when we get into Committee. But let me assure you of this: we do not intend to wait until we are in Committee before we take steps to know what is going to happen when we get there. We realise that we have only just got time to make sure of that Committee stage, and we mean to begin to work immediately, to carry on our work throughout the whole of the remaining session, aye, and when opportunity should occur during the recess, so that when the next Parliament meets we shall have done much to prepare for the occasion.

And when Parliament does meet we shall also have to appeal to all our friends in Parliament to turn up on the first day and ballot for a day for the Second Reading of our Bill next Session. I emphasise that because in some quarters it may be thought that because the Government has promised us time it will not be necessary for us to provide a private members' day. That is not the case. If we can get a private members' day for the Second Reading of our Bill next Session it will strengthen our hands when we want time for the further stages of our Bill.

As everybody knows, it is the Committee stage that will be the anxious time, because amongst supporters of the principle of Woman Suffrage there are great differences of opinion as to the precise application of that principle. But I think there is one circumstance which will help us considerably. In addition to the Conciliation Bill which will be introduced again next Session, and is supported by all sections of Suffragists in Parliament, the Government themselves, you will remember, have promised before they go out of office to introduce and carry a Franchise Bill of their own. Now, I submit that this gives us an opportunity of settling the principle of Woman Suffrage upon the basis of the Conciliation Bill, which, as your chairman has reminded you, is a compromise which has received the support of all political parties, and if there are to be differences of opinion as to the detailed application of it, let us leave the Government to settle those details when they get before Parliament with their own Bill. I would urge therefore that our friends in Parliament, no matter to what political party they belong or to what section of Suffragist opinion, combine with us in carrying the Conciliation Bill as it stands and in using the opportunity provided by the Government Bill in a subsequent Session for settling their differences as to the precise form in which the franchise should be granted to women.

In all this you have much to do, and we have much to do both in Parliament and in the country outside. And I want to give you a pledge of my earnestness in this matter. You have been asked to carry out another nine months' hard labour, as your chairman put it, when, as we all know the question might have been settled here and now. Well, we, your friends in Parliament, members of the Conciliation Committee, in accepting this Government promise, and in asking you to accept it and work with them in order to fulfil the opportunity when it arrives, ought I think, as your chairman has said, to show that they are prepared to work with you during those months. And in proof of my zeal, the zeal and earnestness with which I ask you to accept this decision, I promise you to devote, as far as I am concerned, the whole of those months' interval to your cause. I intend during those months to put this question before other political questions, to devote such time as I can to the work which will be necessary in order to make sure of this opportunity and to concentrate, so far as the public and private time at my disposal is concerned, upon this Bill. And if this opportunity is fully used I sincerely trust that before another year is over we may meet once more in order to shake hands at the final accomplishment of our work.

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Miss Ernest Pertwee	0	0	0
Miss M. I. Naylor	1	0	0
Transferred sub., Mrs. F. Rowe	5	0	0
W. H. Verschoyle, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss S. L. Napier	0	10	0
Miss D. D. Solomon	2	2	0
Mrs. Phipps	0	2	0
Dr. Kate Schirmacher	0	5	0
Miss Constance Lale	0	5	0
Rev. A. E. Simms	1	0	0
W. Ward-Higge, Esq.	2	2	0
Miss Jessie G. Brown	0	10	0
Miss K. Franklin	0	2	0
Miss Ellinor Fell	0	2	0
Per Miss R. Barrett—Travelling expenses	0	6	6
Mrs. Griffiths	0	10	0
Per Miss L. Burns—Extra on "V. I. W."	0	4	11
Miss Lucy Burns, B.A.	1	0	0
Miss Gowans	0	1	0
Miss Paris	0	1	0
Leslie Owen, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss Wilkie (Sale of Charlton)	12	2	6
Bo'ness meeting (per Miss Murray)	1	10	4
Mrs. Gillies	0	4	0
East Fife meeting (per Mrs. Rothwell)	2	1	6
Per Miss H. Crofts	2	2	0
Miss Frances Ward...	2	2	0
Per Miss Durham—Tickets—Tunbridge Wells	13	14	0
Collection—do	5	6	10
Per Mrs. Davis (Drawing room meeting)	0	7	9
Per Miss D. Evans—Miss Hadley	1	0	0
Mrs. Calway	0	5	0
Mrs. Benson	0	5	0
Leonard Hall, Esq.	1	1	0
Miss Hall	0	10	0
Mrs. Baker	0	6	0
Miss Dale	0	5	0
Mrs. Gardner	0	5	0
Mrs. Brookhouse	0	5	0
Mrs. Kerwood (per Jumble Sale)	6	18	3
Mrs. Evans (dog license and fine unpaid)	1	0	0
Mrs. Hall (Sale of rug)	1	8	0
Miss Midgley	0	10	0
Miss Mannox	1	1	0
Mrs. Usherwood	0	1	0
Miss Scott	0	1	9
Miss Lilley	0	1	0
Mrs. Simmonds	0	1	0
Mrs. Taylor, Esq.	0	5	0
Mrs. E. Ward	0	5	0
Per Miss S. A. Flatman—Mrs. Tickell	1	0	0
Sale of Bages	0	4	0
Profit on "V. I. W."	0	3	0
Signed book by Beatrice Harroden	0	2	0
Miss Beatrice Harroden	0	2	0
Miss Annie Gooding	0	1	0
Per Miss O. Jeffcott—A Friend in Paris	0	2	0
Mrs. Gurney	0	0	6
Miss Brown	1	0	0
Forest Gates W.S.P.U.	0	3	0
Miss D. Brown	1	0	0
Total—£95,163 16 10			

NOTE.—The sum £1,000 is added to the £95,163 16 10 to make £96,163 16 10.

Cheques should be made out to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and crossed "Barclay and Co."

THE PRESS ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S PROMISE.

"THE NATION."

In a leading article on June 24, under the title "The Women's Victory," the *Nation* said:—

"There comes a moment in most great struggles, shortly before their final triumph, when the fighting is over, and it remains to the victors only to march, with weapons sheathed and colours flying, to occupy the enemy's capital. That time has come for the women who have fought their protracted and difficult battle for their own enfranchisement. From the moment when the Prime Minister signed the frank and ungrudging letter to Lord Lytton which appeared in Saturday's newspapers, women became, in all but the legal formality, voters and citizens. For at least two years, if not for longer, nothing has been lacking save a full and fair opportunity for the House of Commons to translate its convictions into the precise language of a statute. That opportunity has been promised for next session, and promised in terms and under conditions which ensure success. The procession which had been planned for Saturday to demand this opportunity, became insensibly and by a sort of collective instinct which a sympathetic crowd shared with the marching women, a pageant of the coming triumph. It is only an arid and inhuman logic which could disdain the argument of such a demonstration as this. Politics is more than a battle of reasons. It is a conflict of zeal, and a measure of wills. From the moment that any great body of people in a free community, be they men or women, can combine to demand a human right with a perseverance, an ardour, and an intelligence such as this procession revealed, the failure of the opposition is ensured."

It used to be said of women that they could not combine. The sneer had just this measure of truth in it, that so long as women were engaged exclusively or mainly in domestic work, or in home industries, they were units which did not naturally realise their own solidarity, or their common interests. It was a disability which they shared with men of the labouring class before the growth of the factory system. The new conditions of work have made for them at once the possibility and the imperious need of combination. As a spectacle it was, perhaps, the brave legion of prisoners and the historical pageant with its gay colours and its tasteful costumes which most impressed the crowd. But as a political argument the most impressive section of this procession was, to our thinking, the companies of women workers, from the robed graduates, the writers, the actresses and the musicians, to the clerks, the Post-office workers, the nurses, and the Lancashire textile operatives. It is from the millions of women who have gone out into the world to learn there at once their weakness and their strength, that this movement has derived its overwhelming impetus. The demonstration conveyed to the most thoughtless spectator its obvious lesson as a proof of a capacity to organise which no other movement of our day displays or need display.

The time has gone by, among those who profess in any form a progressive and democratic creed, for argument about the justice and urgency of the women's demand. With such measures as the Insurance Bill before Parliament, it is indeed evident that our whole theory of representative government must soon become a mockery if women are not speedily enfranchised. The political case has argued itself. It stands legible in all our essays in social legislation. The vote will be conceded on such grounds as these (and they are adequate grounds), as it might be conceded to some body of men, who by an historical accident had remained outside the Reform Acts of the past. But we incline to think that when men and women come to review, a generation after the fact, the effects of this reform, they will prize its vaguer and more indirect social consequences even more highly than its obvious political results. One perceives only dimly to-day what the formal concession of equality in a citizen's rights will mean in the liberation of fettered minds and wills, and the readjustment on a basis of mutual respect of the relations of men and women. These considerations, like all the deeper things of life, are beyond the immediate range of our daily politicians. The politician has hesitated only until he could convince himself that he had to face a sufficiently general demand from women, and a sufficiently general acquiescence from men. He must measure not merely numbers, but intelligence and zeal. The impossibility of isolating such an issue as this at elections has made the problem of guessing at the state of public opinion among men a somewhat difficult task. But, in face of the action this year of all the more important Town and City Councils, which, to the number of over a hundred, have petitioned for the Suffrage Bill, reasonable ground for doubt has disappeared. The really intransigent opposition in the House of Commons is now reduced to a bare eighty votes, and that proportion probably represents fairly enough the minority, at all events among educated men. The Prime Minister's concession of facilities for the Conciliation Bill next year, which clearly are intended to be effective, ends, we believe, finally, the period of militant struggle. It can no longer be said that the Government stands in the way of a solution. The period of rebellion has come to its end, and with it the case—if there ever was a case—for the employment of an undiscriminating policy of opposition to the party in power. The struggle has left behind it its inevitable legacy of misunderstanding and exasperation. A year devoted under the new conditions to organisation and propaganda will bring us all, before the decisive week is reached next year, to a mood in which the suspicious irritations of these years of conflict will assume their just proportions.

In a Parliamentary sense the task of piloting the Conciliation Bill to the final vote will probably be much less difficult than some critical minds have feared. The real danger is not in mere obstruction. Armed with the indispensable weapons of Closure, which Mr. Asquith's pledge has promised, the promoters of the Bill should find no insurmountable difficulty in weaning down the openly hostile opposition. The precedent of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill goes to show that when a Government is disposed to be helpful, even a hotly contested private member's measure can be carried. The only grave difficulty which confronts the Bill comes from the natural desire among Liberals to make this reform overrule as it is, generous and nearly final in its scope. The Bill, as it stands, has eliminated every serious risk of plural or fagot voting, while the household basis on which it rests is unquestionably a democratic qualification, which will admit to this limited electorate of a million women a great preponder-

ance from the working class. But most Liberals would prefer to include not merely the woman householder who is, rich or poor, an independent economic unit, but also the mass of married women, who are not in their own right ratepayers. The experiment of attempting to extend the Bill in this sense would be a safe and a proper one, if it were possible under the conditions of Parliamentary warfare to secure an honest vote. But with the hope of wrecking the Bill, its enemies, including even the Tory Anti-Suffragists, have already declared their intention of supporting widening amendments. Their calculation is that they can by these tactics divide the Suffragist forces, and drive into opposition during its final stages the honest but moderate supporters of the Bill. The central fact of the Parliamentary position is that there is a considerable Unionist vote, and a small but by no means negligible Liberal vote, which will support a Bill for the enfranchisement of a million women, but shirk from enfranchising at one blow so large a number as six or seven millions. This moderate vote is an essential part of any suffragist majority, and it ought not to be alienated until Liberals as a party are prepared to guarantee the success of a larger measure. Happily, the time-table of this Parliament suggests a solution of this difficulty. Liberals, if they allow the modest but not undemocratic instalment of reform embodied in the Conciliation Bill to go through without risky amendment, will not have surrendered their last opportunity of securing a wider franchise. We gather from Mr. Lloyd George's answers to questions that the Reform Bill, which the Government hopes to pass into law before the General Election, will be introduced in the third session. It would be a wise and generous strategy to treat the Conciliation Bill next year as the affirmation of the principle of women's enfranchisement, and to pass it by a coalition vote. The natural time for re-defining the household qualification, in such a way as to place every adult member of a household on an equality with the responsible householder, will come with the Reform Bill. The removal of the sex disability is a separate problem, and here Liberals may properly accept the co-operation of enlightened Unionists. When the whole basis of the franchise comes to be remodelled, the task is one which only an organised party can safely undertake."

THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

Five years ago a new era dawned in connection with the agitation by women for the Parliamentary vote, and during these years the followers of Christabel Pankhurst and her associates have carried on a ceaseless, courageous, and at times lawless campaign. They have organised over 60,000 public meetings, and they have raised over £100,000 in money to carry on the agitation. Political party leaders are hopelessly divided—and their followers not less so—as to the advisability of so revolutionary a step as the granting of the franchise to women, yet the House of Commons this year gave a second reading to the "Conciliation Bill," a measure which would practically place women who are now on the Municipal franchise on the Parliamentary roll. This is a great step forward, but it is not the full measure of the women agitators' achievement. They have induced the Prime Minister, who is an arch-opponent of Women's Suffrage, to promise a week during the Session of 1912 for the discussion of the Bill, and presumably, if the measure is again passed by the House of Commons, the Government will give facilities for passing it into law. That is the position of matters at present, and not only the miles of women who paraded the streets of London on Saturday, but all who rank themselves as supporters of the Parliamentary vote for women may regard the situation as one in which success seems not very far off.

EASTERN DAILY PRESS.

The Woman's Bill is to have a fair chance. The Government is not a Government of women suffragists. Some of its members are on one side and some are on the other, but no difference of view on the part of Ministers will stand in the way of the Bill which Saturday's demonstrators approve. The measure is to have every reasonable opportunity of being considered. The Government will not even object to the use of the closure in its behalf. If Parliament is determined on granting the suffrage to women the Government will not interpose with any non possumus. Beyond this, what more is there to demand than can be demanded with reason?

NEWCASTLE DAILY JOURNAL.

Provided politics take a normal course, the Women's Suffrage Bill ought to be passed next year. The Prime Minister has given an effective promise for full facilities.

DR. MALONEY'S VIEWS.

In an interview published in the *Evening Standard* of June 21, Dr. "Billy" Maloney, M.P. for Melbourne in the Commonwealth House of Representatives said:—"In applying for a ticket of admission to the Albert Hall meeting, I found your British women suffragists exceedingly business-like and active. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to say that (smilingly). The advent of women's suffrage in the Commonwealth has been for the uplift of humanity in our southern continent."

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the Oxford Students' Debating Society recently Lord Robert Cecil, who was the guest of the evening, said that under present conditions he saw no reason why a meeting of young men should have greater claims on the time of an M.P. than a meeting of young women. He also declared his conviction that within a few months at least some women would be given the right to exercise the franchise, and that therefore the political education of women had become a matter of the first importance to the country. He himself had always been a strong supporter of Woman Suffrage, since without it the Government could not be truly representative.

MISS CAROLINE TURLE.

It has been thought that readers of *Votes for Women* will be stimulated and encouraged by knowing that the late Miss Caroline Turle, who passed away on May 26, was a volunteer for the first deputation of the W.S.P.U., should one be necessary. Only a few days before her death Miss Turle wrote to Clements Inn that it was the militant suffragists who, by their educative and active measures, aroused her to espouse the cause. Once roused, she took part in deputations and processions, and it is now known that it took her two or three days to recover from the painful sights around her and the personal rough usage during the deputations last year. Miss Turle wrote:—"I have not a vestige of doubt that it is to the militants' educative propaganda, and to their action generally, that the cause of women suffrage has attained the ground of practical politics." Miss Turle's death occurred so suddenly that it was not possible for the suffrage societies to be represented at the funeral. We have received a very touching account of a procession to the grave on June 17, when various members of the Branch of the Church League for Woman Suffrage, the Bournemouth W.S.P.U., N.U.W.S.S., and Men's League made a pilgrimage to Parkstone Cemetery, and placed a beautiful floral harp over the grave. Miss Turle was a member of the first two societies named. The harp was designed and executed by Miss Jessie Kent, of Boscombe, and the colours of the four societies were attached. At the graveside a prayer was offered by the Rev. C. Robertson Honey, a cousin of Miss Turle, who also gave a brief address, in which he referred to the successful and triumphant issue of the cause with which Miss Turle was associated. "I feel sure," he proceeded, "that this solemn visit to Parkstone Cemetery will leave one mark upon it. There lie the ashes not alone of Caroline Turle, but of all who have sought and found a resting-place within its hallowed borders. And you have been able to link the unfilled fortunes of the living with all the beautiful efforts and work of the dead who have gone before you. I should like, if you will allow me, to restore the tender musical emotion of the chord which appears to be broken, but is not really injured. It still occupies its proper place in the harp, and must for ever live in the great harmonies of the world. All that is true must live. The note struck by Caroline Turle was that to which you can all give utterance."

A CONTRAST.

The different treatment meted out to men and women is to be seen in every department of life, and to often when it is a question of receiving honours men are given the preference; but when it is a question of punishment, then it is "Ladies first." Two cases of murder and its punishment were reported last week in a daily paper, and when they are put side by side the unequal treatment is so glaring that it is almost incredible. In the one case a lady living in Singapore was charged with having murdered a mine manager. In her defence the woman stated that, calling in her husband's absence, he had assaulted her grossly, and that, scarcely knowing what she did in her horror and fear, she seized a revolver and shot him. The newspaper accounts of the case do not criticise this defence, and do not bring forward any other motive. The woman in question has been sentenced to death, and even though the sentence may be commuted her future stretches before her in long years in a convict prison. The other case was that of a constable who had arrested a well-to-do farmer for theft. The latter struggled, struck the officer, knocked him to the ground, and held him by the throat. In self-defence the constable used his truncheon, and as a result of injuries inflicted the farmer died. The verdict of justifiable homicide was returned. Comparing these two cases, can one help asking why the man is let off who protected himself from a common assault, and why the woman is condemned who protected herself from a mere abominable form of attack?

On Thursday, June 15, during the King's inspection of some special reserve battalions at Aldershot, there were several cases of prostration from heat among the men. It is said that no water or medical attendance had been provided, and that but for Mrs. Cross, and Miss Thompson (a professional nurse) the men would have fared badly. The two women established a first-aid station under the trees, and treated the cases as fast as they were brought in.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The Begum of Bhopal, one of the notable Coronation visitors in London, is the ruler of a little State in Central India, with an area of 6,902 square miles, and a population of 665,000. She is a very able woman, and has done much for her country. When she was presented to King George at the last Durbar, he conferred upon her the insignia of the G.C.I.E. She was the first woman in India to receive that high distinction. It was at his Majesty's direct encouragement that the Begum ventured for the first time to visit the chief city of the Empire.

WHY THEY BECAME AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A new danger threatens this country if the suffrage is not soon granted to women. It is only natural that in order to be recognised as citizens women will be tempted to naturalise themselves in a country which had woman suffrage, and that has just happened in Seattle, Washington, where two Englishwomen have become American citizens in order to gain suffrage rights. "We have lived here nineteen years," said one of them, "all the while maintaining our allegiance to England, but when Washington offered the inducement of suffrage we decided to become American citizens."

OVERHEARD IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

MALE-SELLER OF ANTI-PAPER (to W.S.P.U. Member): I don't believe in this 'ere paper; I'm a suffragist, and my wife belongs to your side.

W.S.P.U. MEMBER: Then why do you sell that paper?

ANTI-PAPER-SELLER: To help to keep my family, as I cannot get another job.

In Hunnewell, Kansas, a woman has just been elected Mayor, almost entirely by the male vote.

A PULL ALL TOGETHER!

The Prime Minister's pledge was the chief subject of discussion at the Queen's Hall on Monday last, when a large and enthusiastic audience assembled, determined to work their hardest during the coming months in the cause of Women's Freedom. They were met together, Miss Pankhurst said, in a spirit of absolute confidence that, before many months were over, the Vote would have been given to the women of the country. But that did not mean that they could rest upon their oars. What women had to do now was to work harder than they had ever done before. One of the greatest dangers in all fights was over-confidence on the eve of success. That was a danger which the Women's Social and Political Union did not mean to run, and she called upon every woman present to do her part in the strenuous work to come. There was, as in everything else, no standing still in politics. Either a cause must go forward, or it must go back. Women must see that their cause went steadily forward. She also expected members of Parliament to assist in this. The Government had sentenced women to twelve months' hard labour, and with members of Parliament lay the responsibility of seeing that the women's cause suffered no loss through the delay. She expected them to follow the lead given by Sir Edward Grey and discuss Woman Suffrage in their speeches, as they discussed other questions in which they were interested. She took very great encouragement from a speech recently made by Mr. Lloyd George, in which he spoke of reforms being won by people who received no personal benefit from them. She was glad to see that Mr. Lloyd George recognised the duty of those who have towards those who have not, of those who have the franchise to those who have not. He also gave special encouragement to the ladies. Her chief fear of this democratic politician was that he would wish to give women too much, and so extend the scope of the Bill that it could not pass through its final stages. She wished to point out that the Conciliation Bill was a compromise—in which the Liberal party had gained nearly all the concessions. One thing after another had been given up by the opposite side, and she thought it was now time that Liberal critics should cease making any further demands and concentrate on getting the Bill passed through into law. If this were done, as she was confident it would be, all difficulties would vanish before the victorious march of the Suffragist forces.

A full report of Lord Lytton's speech dealing with the political situation is given on page 645.

The next feature of the meeting was an interesting little ceremony performed by Miss Pankhurst, who, on behalf of the W.S.P.U., presented to Miss Lucy Burns, shortly leaving for America, a charming enamel necklace in the colours of the Union. The splendid work which Miss Burns had done, Miss Pankhurst said, both in active militant service and as the organiser for Edinburgh, was well known to members of the W.S.P.U., and her departure would be regretted by all. She hoped, nevertheless, that Miss Burns would be able to come back once more, just before the finish of the fight, to help them win their victory.

Miss Lucy Burns, in reply, said that this was perhaps the hardest time of all to leave the movement. She had only been able, she continued, to do very little for the cause, but had not been able to do twice as much as she would have given nearly as much to the movement as the movement gave to her. She had not realised until she worked for the Woman Suffrage movement how great was women's need for enfranchisement, and even after the Vote had been gained there would be a great deal of work left to be done. When the Vote was won in Great Britain, as it would be very soon, a victory would be achieved not only for this country, but for the womanhood of the whole world.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in an inspiring speech, urged the women in the audience to come forward and help in the last great fight before victory was won. Ignorance, she said, was the chief obstacle that had to be faced. They must be missionaries preaching the truth everywhere. Women Suffragists were a great army fighting in the name of light against the powers of darkness, and she called upon everyone present to put her hand to the great task which had been undertaken.

WHAT WILL MR. LLOYD GEORGE DO?

Speaking at the Welsh Baptist Church, Castle-street, W., last Sunday, Mr. Lloyd George said that a reform such as the extension of the franchise was won by the people who already had it. Had it not been for them there would never have been any extension, and he could say to the ladies that they would have the franchise through the other sex who already had it. What women want to know is: How much is Mr. Lloyd George prepared to do to win enfranchisement for women?

LADY SELBORNE ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A very interesting article on "Women Who Want the Vote," by the Countess of Selborne, appears in the *National Review* for June. Lady Selborne concludes her article thus:—"All one can say for certain is that the keen advocates of Women's Suffrage are far more numerous now than they were five or six years ago, and that there is no subject upon which it is easier to get up a well-attended meeting in any part of England, which shows that there must be a considerable amount of public interest in the matter. The increasing majorities by which Suffrage Bills pass their second reading in the House of Commons also lead us to hope that the voters are being converted by the growth of opinion among the women who influence them."

VOTES IN THE STATES.

We learn from the *New York Call* that the State Senate of Hartford, Conn., have passed a Bill admitting women to equal municipal suffrage, and that powerful opposition is being brought to bear in the House of Representatives. The liquor interests are said to fear risking their chances on woman suffrage. The Wisconsin Senate have approved the final amendment to the Woman Suffrage Bill, and it will be submitted to a vote of the people.

OUR POST BOX.

SELLING THE PAPER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Dear Editors,—I believe it will interest your readers to know (and will perhaps encourage them to do the same) that a brave woman who has gone on crutches all her life, who works at dressmaking ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen hours every day, and who is the mainstay of an invalid widowed mother, still finds time to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the street of a small Lincolnshire town, where she is, I believe, the only active member of the W.S.P.U.

Yours, &c.,
C. C. LITTLE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—It may interest you to know that during Miss Adela Pankhurst's recent visit to York we sold 168 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN. During York Gala week, we had holiday from school, so I went out to sell my regular 4 doz. With them disposed of I joined the Procession with a light heart.—Yours, etc.

A YORK TEACHER.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—Will you allow me through your columns to thank the lady who gave me some beautiful roses on Wednesday night. I was selling VOTES FOR WOMEN at Notting Hill Gate, and had not time to express my gratitude for her lovely gift before she had gone on. The dust of the street, the noise of the traffic was wearying, and the scent of the roses was sweet to me—better far was the realisation of all her gift meant: the splendid comradeship which has always existed amongst women, but of which they have only learnt to give expression since they have worked together for this wonderful cause of ours. May the end be indeed in sight.—Yours, etc.

V. M.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

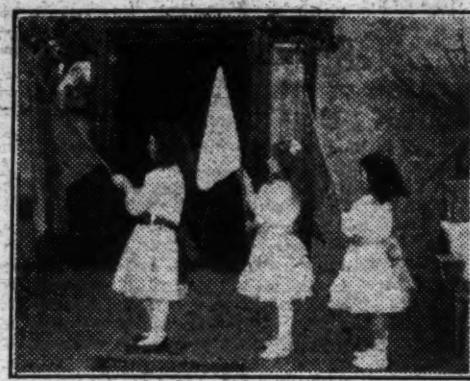
Dear Editors,—The case of lynching in South Africa, which was reported in the *Daily News* of May 23, made me feel so strongly the position of women there that I have written the following—insert it or not as you think well. “Does not the increasing number of assaults on white women in South Africa suggest that one reason may be that the blacks are but following the lead of the new Constitution in which women have no political status? (I believe I am correct in stating that they are not even reckoned as part of the population, the census being one of males only.) Surely the Government should take warning in time if they do not wish for the race animosity and terrible cases of lynching which have been, and still are, such a blot upon some of the States of America.”—M. DE VERE MATHEW.

“EXIT FROM 1s.”

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—We gave a little concert today in the drawing-room. Our father said he was sure it would not be worth a shilling to get in, but he would probably be glad to give half-a-crown to get out. So we put on his ticket, “Admission free. Exit from 1s.” When it was finished they

all clapped for us to come into the room again, and we got these three flags—one purple, one green, and one white—and marched in waving them and shouting “Votes for Women.” That



gave them all a surprise, and we got 16s. 6d. We are giving half to the League of Pity, and the other half (which we enclose) we would like you to give to Auntie Ernestine [Miss Ernestine Smith] for the Procession, the Gardeners' section. We should like to go to the Procession ourselves.—Yours, &c.,

THREE LITTLE GIRLS.

MEN, 2s.; WOMEN, 9d.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Editors,—In my neighbourhood and the surrounding ones the arrangements for the Coronation are being made, much money collected for the festivities, and such is the chivalry meted out to those whom man has placed on a “high pedestal” that they have voted them a ninepenny tea, whilst those who have placed them there have voted themselves a two-shilling feast. One could laugh not one know it was one of the many injustices and indignities measured out to our sex, who, being placed so far out of the reach of good things, is left to starve.—Yours, &c.,

FLORENCE DE FONBLANQUE.

Duncton, Petworth, Sussex.

A correspondent sends us the following letter from a friend:—“I want to perform a duty, long overlooked, to thank you most heartily for sending us every week VOTES FOR WOMEN. When it has been the round of the staff and servants I send the copies to people who, I believe, are waking up, or else I pop a VOTES FOR WOMEN into a cab-shelter or a police station. It is so kind of you to send us to us.”

A lady writes from Canada:—“The other Sunday I heard in the course of a sermon the Suffragettes spoken against so strongly that I there and then resolved that I would understand why the women demand the Vote and in what way they would benefit by it in England, and if it would really better the condition of the working women. Perhaps you could supply me with literature?” [This has been sent.—Editor, VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

N.Y. AND VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. W. W. Penfield, acting chairman of the Women's Suffrage Party of New York, writes:—“Just now we are fighting inch by inch for a vote in the N.Y. Senate, as our Bill has, for the first time in the history of the women's movement here in N.Y. State, been reported favourably by a Judiciary Committee.” This is indeed a great step forward, and all our best wishes go out to these women for speedy success.

FOR THE FUND.

Miss Jackson has sent 2s. for the £250,000 fund, and asks us to state that it was given to her on the day of the Procession, by a gentleman who said he had given the same to the Scottish, Irish, and Welsh contingents, and that he wished this to be put towards the expenses of the Jackson contingent of the Empire Pageant. Miss Jackson could not catch the name of the donor, as she was marching at the time. She asks that the donation be acknowledged in this way.

THE BILL THIS YEAR!

Mr. Edward S. May writes:—“I have just read the splendid article in the last issue of June 16th by Mrs. F. W. Pethick Lawrence. It is a concise and convincing argument in favour of votes for women. I am an old man and a professed Liberal, and am determined henceforth to abstain from voting unless this Government pass the Conciliation Bill this year. After witnessing the wonderful procession on Saturday and reading the above-mentioned article by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that this Government has been guilty of breach of faith in withholding votes from women so long. I would willingly walk barefoot many miles to see another procession like that of Saturday last.”

AT THE THEATRES.

The Actresses' Franchise League (Play Department) produced three new and original plays on the afternoon of June 20 at the Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, W.C. The performance was thoroughly enjoyable, the acting excellent, and the plays interesting. Of course, each of the three plays had a special bearing on the question which is the *raison d'être* of the League, and one would like to see them presented to a more general audience by way of enlightenment—to one not composed of merely sympathisers. “Compensation,” by Mr. St. John Ervine, certainly should meet with recognition from any intelligent audience. This very clever and poignant sketch is a powerful search-light showing up the heartlessness of a company. As an object-lesson in the business spirit which grinds the faces of the poor, even against the grinders' own better instincts, one would wish large audiences to see it. The play grips and holds. Admirably acted by Mr. Rupert Harvey, Mr. Ernest Graham, and Mr. Eric Adeney (three excellent character sketches), and by Miss Winifred Mayo with finely restrained pathos as the work-girl, the playlet produced a deep impression. “Of Two Opinions,” by I. B. Walters, is a clever portrayal of two girls (by Miss Hilda Honis and Miss Margaret Murch), interesting and amusing from beginning to end. Amusing, too, was “Miss Appleyard's Awakening,” by

Evelyn Glover, in which Miss Victoria Addison, with great naturalness, acted the part of a bright, sensible, young lady, who is driven to Suffragism by the foolish arguments of a rampant “Anti,” amusingly embodied by Miss Agnes Imlay. This play is slightly in the nature of a tract, perhaps, but would surely act as an amusing eye-opener to those who are still sitting on the fence.

Playgoers had an insight into the spirit that exists between husband and wife in Ireland in the play “Mixed Marriages,” produced at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, by the Irish Players recently. Miss Maire O'Neill, as Mrs. Rainey, illustrated the power of the Irishwoman in the home, which she in a dramatic moment claims as her sphere. The Spirit of Motherhood is beautifully portrayed by Mrs. Rainey, who, though she sees all the wilfulness and fussiness of men, their self-deception and cruelty, their naughtiness and self-importance, yet pities and loves them. Other delightful plays by the Irish Players at the Court Theatre are “Riders to the Sea,” “The Birth-right,” “The Mineral Workers,” and “The Clancy Name.” A new play by Lady Gregory is being produced there this week.

The Princess Bariatsky's wonderful versatility is shown in a new play, “The Parisienne,” at the Royalty Theatre. It is a brilliant impersonation of a type of womanhood now happily passing away.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

It was with thoughts full of our own Pageant of Women on June 17 that we watched the “Pageant of London,” at the Crystal Palace. Very gorgeous and wonderfully full of life and energy are the scenes which depict the history of London in its relation to the growth of the Imperial idea, and perhaps one of the most gorgeous of all is a scene dominated by a woman. Queen Elizabeth has just knighted Sir Francis Drake; she departs in her litter amid the cheers of the populace, only to reappear on horseback, wearing a magnificent blue velvet cloak, to review her troops at Tilbury. The lady who impersonated her, a splendid horsewoman, delivered a fine speech, ending with “I myself will take up arms,” in a strong, clear voice, while keeping her horse on the move up and down the lines of soldiers; and when, the speech over, the cavalcade swept down the incline towards the bridge to return to the city, the effect was magnificent. It is interesting to know that Queen Elizabeth was impersonated in the Woman's Coronation Procession of June 17 by the same lady who takes the part at the Crystal Palace. Queens appeared in other scenes, and it was curious to note how in one or two they sauntered across the village green wearing their crowns and attended only by a few ladies, while the king, protected by hundreds of armed men, was mounted on a richly caparisoned horse. One wondered if queens were of so little account that it was not considered worth while to provide them with an escort; or was it (*pace* the *Antis*) that they were better able to take care of themselves than their royal husbands? In the Masque Imperial, which concludes the series, many symbolic woman-characters are introduced, presided over by Britannia.

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ce kid and black
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15/9

WOMEN HEROES.

In a recent issue of the *Christian Commonwealth*, a most interesting article was published on "Women's Courage," by the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams. In referring to some directions on one of the pillars in a church in Brighton, asking people to pray for certain things, Mr. Williams said that young men were told to pray that they might be strong to overcome the wicked one, and young women that they might be humble, pure and gentle. Mr. Williams writes: "I have no doubt that it is a man who drew up these directions because men have nearly always wanted women to be very humble." Mr. Williams described Deborah as "simply terrific" in the way she led the hosts to battle and conquered the enemies of her people. In conclusion Mr. Williams said a great many powers in women have been suppressed because girls have been taught to be timid, and brought up with the notion that they must always be protected by boys. "In the future this notion will be done away with, and then we shall find that girls will be strong and courageous, and march abreast with their brothers, not as inferiors but as equals."

As far as space permits we try in *VOTES FOR WOMEN* to keep a record of the women heroes whose deeds of courage are daily being brought to the light of publicity, but week by week the roll of heroines increases, and we cannot keep up with it! Here are a few instances:

Nurse Hackman of the Isolation Hospital, Heybridge, Essex, recently saved the life of a child patient. The roof of the hospital tent in which some children who had scarlet fever were sleeping caught fire and fell upon a child's bed, which quickly became a mass of flame. Miss Hackman jumped out of bed, and, picking up the child at great personal risk, carried her to safety, running back to help to carry three other children from the tent. Miss Hackman's hair was burned, and she was otherwise injured.

Another story of heroism comes from New York, where, we learn, Mrs. Baumgartner, a woman of sixty, living in the township of Indiana, rode ten miles for a doctor to attend her husband who was suddenly taken ill, "without stopping to add a single garment to her night-gown or to put a saddle on the horse."

Brave Deeds.

The story of an exciting adventure of which Miss Annie Allen, of Luton, was the heroine appeared in the English papers recently. Having shut up her father's business, a baker's shop, on the Saturday night, she was returning home with the day's takings, which amounted to some £40 or £50, when a man suddenly sprang from the darkness and tried to snatched her bag. Miss Allen made a plucky resistance, and when, after a desperate struggle, during which she was thrown down, the man seized the money and made off, she sprang up and gave chase. Eventually the man dropped the bag and got away.

Another plucky action was that of Mrs. Duncan, the wife of a publican of Alloa, who, catching a miner in the act of robbing a till, seized him and took him to the neighbouring police station.

That women are courageous and ready enough for any emergency is instanced by the action of Mrs. Godfrey, of South Cliff, Scarborough, who, on hearing from a passer-by that smoke was issuing from an attic window, immediately dashed upstairs and threw water on the flames, only desisting when some molten lead fell on her hand.

Mabel Flint was warmly thanked at Brentford Police Court for the assistance she rendered a police constable by blowing his whistle.

Eliza Ward, a clean looking, neatly-dressed woman of 77, was charged at Willesden with wandering. She had been sleeping out for a week, and was arrested because she refused to enter a workhouse. When brought up the old woman said, "May the Lord forbid that I should ever enter the workhouse. I have a good trade in my hands, and am well able to earn my own living if someone will give me work."

Girl Heroes.

Heroines are not confined to grown-up people either, for two children, less than eight years of age, have recently saved lives from drowning. One little Maureen Dea, rescued her friend who had fallen into the canal while gathering flowers, at Monasterevan, Co. Kildare, while another child, Cissy Kelly, ran and brought help. The other little girl, Marguerite Maingaule whose father is a farmer at Laroucheyres, Auvergne, was playing with her sister when the child fell into a deep part of a brook. Marguerite held her and at last succeeded in pulling her sister out. This brave action of a child of five is being brought to the notice of the authorities so that she may be presented with a medal.

To the roll of the heroines must be added the name of Ethel Frost, a girl of 16. Ethel saw her mother on fire and made a brave attempt to extinguish the flames by wrapping a coat around her. In spite of the resistance of Mrs. Frost, who would not stand still, the girl succeeded, but her bravery has been of no avail, as her mother died afterwards in hospital.

Efforts are being made to secure the Cross of the Legion of Honour for Madame Matelot, wife of the lighthouse-keeper, whose story appeared in a recent issue of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. The public subscription organised by the *Figaro* has reached £800, and two gold medals are to be

presented to Mme. Matelot in recognition of her brave conduct.

The story of a woman's wonderful endurance reaches us from Russia. Mme. Kudashoff, a Cossack woman and widow of a Cossack officer, arrived in Moscow on June 14, after having ridden 6,000 miles. Mme. Kudashoff, who is on her way to St. Petersburg, started from Harbin in the middle of May last year, travelling only in the daytime, sometimes traversing fifty-three miles a day. She carried with her a cavalry man's pack containing change of linen, a dagger and a revolver, and even in cold Siberia she never wore gloves or hood. She generally groomed and fed her pony herself, and during her long ride she has had many adventures. The object of her feet is to prove the endurance of which Russian women, and Cossacks in particular, are capable.

Commenting on the journey taken by Miss Olive MacLeod last year, when she undertook to travel through the wilds of North-West Africa where no white woman had ever been, to visit the grave of Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, her murdered fiancé, Lieutenant Lancernon, chief of a French telegraphic mission, says: "This journey is a remarkable example of energy shown by a woman of great courage, whose simplicity and amiability impressed all who met her."

In reading the newspaper regularly we learn to ask not what women can do, but what, indeed, they can do. Here are a few items from recent papers.

In the recent civil war in Paraguay women took part in the fight, in some cases marching for two hundred miles. In Odessa, sixteen hundred women have been employed as labourers on the railroad. In Sapulpa, Kansas, a woman has been appointed patrol—i.e., policewoman. At Daurilly, in France, when the workmen present were afraid to climb sixty feet up a tower to remove a weather vane, Madame Feurier, the wife of a carpenter, volunteered, and successfully finished the job. She is said to have worked as a carpenter with her husband for the past four years.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

Dr. Catherine Anderson, for two years assistant medical officer at the Ashton District Infirmary, has been appointed medical officer of the Lady Havelock Hospital for Women and Children at Colombo, Ceylon, a Government appointment. The governors of the Ashton Infirmary are thoroughly satisfied with the work done by the first woman doctor the infirmary has had, and have accepted her resignation with regret.

Miss Dossibai Rustemji Cowasji Patell, a Parsee lady of Bombay, who was admitted in May, 1910, as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has just become a member of the Royal College of Physicians. It was not until January in last year that women were admitted to this examination. She has now the following qualifications:—M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., I.M.S. (Bombay).

WOMAN MEDICAL OFFICER.

The *Evening Times* states that the Norwich Board of Guardians have decided to determine the appointment of the medical officer of the workhouse, and to appoint a resident woman medical officer, at a salary of £120 a year.

WOMAN CHOIR CONDUCTOR.

At the annual meeting of the Tonic Solfa College, at the Guildhall recently, a choir of schoolgirls gave an exceptionally fine performance. The rendering of the songs was exquisite, and Miss Nicholls's able conducting showed that here was yet another way in which women have learned to distinguish themselves. Miss Nicholls is music mistress at the Farmer-road, Leyton, L.C.C. School.

GREEK WOMAN LECTURER.

Mademoiselle Panagistatou, says the *Nursing Times*, was recently accepted by the Athens University authorities as Extramural Lecturer, and gave as her introductory lecture an account of some points connected with infectious diseases. At the end she was congratulated by the Prime Minister and members of the University Senate, this being the first occasion on which a woman has been recognised as a university teacher.

Lady Betty Balfour is reported in the *Morning Post* to have declared at a recent meeting at Woking that women would not wait beyond next year for the passage of the Women's Enfranchisement Bill.

There are two pages of particular interest to Suffragists in the issue of *Everybody's Weekly*, June 17. One is devoted to some forecasts of "When we get the Vote," by a number of well-known Suffragists, and the other is an article about Miss Christabel Pankhurst, by Mr. Joseph Clayton.

We are asked to state that the *Middlesex and County Times* publishes most sympathetic notices of Suffrage meetings, and also published notices about the Procession, giving all details for the guidance of local friends and sympathisers.



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AMERICAN WOMEN.

We have received a letter from Miss Katherine Dreier of New York, in criticism of the article by Gertrude Atherton, recently published in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. Miss Dreier thinks that justice was not done in that article to women in America. She says:—"As a student of human nature it surprises me that so clever a woman as Gertrude Atherton should not realise that the hardest group to move is the 'contented group,' for one must remember that since the days of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and I would add our blessed Harriet Ward Beecher Stowe, the third generation already enjoys the freedom of which Gertrude Atherton speaks. The average American woman does not know enough of the comparative difference between her position and that of her European sisters. If she belongs to the privileged group that go to Europe, she dashes through it, everything making way for her, and, being treated more or less as she is at home, she does not realise that she is made the exception. Not till she lives in a foreign country does she have time to notice. There is, however, a large group of women in America who understand women who are deeply interested in civic matters, who have felt their handicap keenly by having to 'beg' for reform instead of demanding it. I am speaking now of such well-known women as Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Florence Kelly, Miss Anna B. Shaw, Miss Lillian W. Wald and my own sisters, Miss Mary Dreier and Mrs. Raymond Robins, not to mention a host of others. I feel that Gertrude Atherton's life has been chiefly spent among the conservative and well-to-do since politics were considered 'banal.' One would have thought that she would have made some reference to the Suffrage question in her own State, which is working so hard to join hands next November with the five States where equal franchise has been won."

SUFFRAGIST IN THE HOUSE.

A policeman on duty in a corridor at the House of Commons about 2.30 on Monday was surprised to see a woman climb over the banisters of a staircase. He followed her up the stairs and discovered that she was barefooted. No explanation being given by the trespasser as to her object, she was taken to Cannon-row police station.

Later in the day the policeman brought his capture up at Bow-street police court. She was Miss Emily Davison, B.A., and she was accused of "being found in the House of Commons supposed for the purpose of committing a breach of the peace."

When the constable—240 A—told the magistrate that the defendant had admitted she was a suffragist, Miss Davison observed, "I did not. You assumed that I was, and I did not contradict you."

In reply to the magistrate, Miss Davison said she had hoped to be able to address the House, when it reassembled, and appeal to it to pass a Bill this year giving women the vote. She meant to say—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Do justice to the women of England by passing the Women's Enfranchisement Bill in 1911. The women of Australia had their enfranchisement given to them in King Edward's Coronation year, and I think it would be most suitable to give the women of England a similar right on the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Queen Mary is British born, and if votes were given to women in the year of her coronation they would bear a special mark of appreciation.

The magistrate said there was no evidence to show that the defendant went to the House of Commons to attack anybody, and he did not think she had committed any offence to bring her within the criminal law or to justify him in binding her over. He thought it would be better if she would undertake not to go there again.

Miss Davison: I cannot give any undertaking.

In discharging the defendant the magistrate said that she must be careful in the future.



Block kindly lent by "The Daily Mirror." 1.—The Women's Fire Brigade, Burton, giving a display of "Dry Drill." 2.—Miss Mand Gooch, the Captain.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IMPORTANT.—Members are again reminded that owing to their not notifying Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U. Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., of any change of address much work and expense is entailed at headquarters.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

Miss Helen Crags desires to thank all those who came forward so splendidly during the Coronation holidays, and helped all day and all night with paper-selling. She would also be glad if suggestions for VOTES FOR WOMEN week would be sent to her at the Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Important.—A Secretaries' meeting will be held at 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., on Monday next, July 3, at 6 p.m. Each local union should send a representative.

BALHAM & TOOTING.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. H. Tyler, 18, Wentworth Road, Balham.

Very many thanks to all who worked so well to help up the local contingent for the great Procession, especially to Miss Katie Riches, who designed the beautiful banner, and to Mrs. Skerfley, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Bell, 6d.; and Mrs. H. Tyler, 3s. (profit on chocolates), donations towards its cost.

BARNET.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Susan Watt, 13, Stratford Road.

Members in New Barnet are asked to attend in good numbers at the Triangle to-night (Friday), at the High Barnet helpers will be needed for the Market Place.

Gratefully acknowledged: Poster Fund, Miss B. Austen, 1s.

CHELSEA, BATTERSEA, KENSAL TOWN.

Shop and Office—308, King's Road.

Hon. Secs.—Miss Haig and Miss Blacklock.

The summer Jumble Sale will be held in July. Gifts of all kinds should be sent to the office as soon as possible addressed to the Hon. Sec., carriage paid, and marked Jumble Sale. Will members volunteer to help with the pricing and ticketing? Help is greatly needed for paper-selling. The Knightsbridge Tube Station pitch should be a permanent one if members will only volunteer, so that a seller may be always on the spot. The office was beautifully decorated in purple, white and green for the King's Coronation. Many thanks to Miss Stretton for painting the motto, to Miss Naylor for the design, and to Miss Robertson Stewart for decorating. Gifts of home-made jam for sale in the shop will be welcome. Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Durham, 2s. 6d. for shop expenses.

EALING.

Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Finlay, 38, Warwick Road.

Mrs. Fraser Forbes, 72, Argyle Road.

The Ealing Public Library Committee have consented to VOTES FOR WOMEN being placed in the news-room. It will be supplied for twelve months by Mrs. O'Connell Hayes and Miss Dorothy Forbes.

FOREST GATE AND WEST HAM.

Office—137, Sebright Road. Organiser—Miss Jeffcott.

A successful garden party was held on June 15, at 2, Mornington Villas, by kind permission of Mrs. Harrison, when Miss Joachim spoke. A poster parade to advertise Procession was held on June 16, when Miss Harvey and Miss Wigmore took part and afterwards gave out hand bills. Successful open-air meetings have been held, addressed by Miss Naylor, Miss Haslam, and Miss Hicks. Members are reminded of the Jumble Sale. Postals should be sent to Miss Heaney, 329, High Street, East Ham.

HENDON AND GOLDFER'S GREEN.

Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Wyatt, Derby House, Hendon.

The new offices at 268, The Parade, Golders Green, will be opened to-day, Friday, from 3.30 to 6.30, and to-morrow, Saturday, from 3.30 to 9. On the latter day

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK.

June.				
Friday, 30	....	Balham, 15, Terrapin Road.....	7.30 p.m.	
"	"	Harrow Road, "Prince of Wales" (outside).....	8 p.m.	
"	"	High Barnet, Market Place.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Kensal Rise, Harvist Road and Mortimer Road.....		
"	"	New Barnet, The Triangle.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	North Islington, Corner of Stroud Green and Hoxton Road.....		
"	"	Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Sydenham, High Street.....	8 p.m.	
"	July.			
Saturday, 1	....	Balham, 2, Balham Park Road.....	3 p.m.	
"	"	Chiswick, High Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Clapham Junction, Altwi Road, St. John's Road.....		
"	"	Crouch End, Clock Tower.....	2 p.m.	
"	"	100, Hammersmith Road, W.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Hackney, Powercroft Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Harrowden Manor Park Road.....	7.30 p.m.	
"	"	Hilford, Bellfors Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	68, Cranbrook Road.....	7 p.m.	
"	"	Richmond, Fire Station.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Walthamstow, corner of Church Hill.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Battersea Park.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Clapham Common.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Finsbury Park.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Gladstone Park.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Hyde Park.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Lewisham, Catford Tram Terminus, Regent's Park.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Streatham Common.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Wimbledon Common.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.....	3 p.m.	
"	"	Stratford Broadway.....	8 p.m.	
Tuesday, 4	....	West Croydon, 2, Station Buildings.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Kutford Place, Edgware Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Streatham, 5, Shrubbery Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Chelsea, 308, King's Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Hackney, Powercroft Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Hilford, Bellfors Heath Tram Terminus.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Islington, Highbury Corner.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Kensington, 15, St. Albans Mansions, Kensington Court.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Kilburn, 215, High Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Paddington, 50, Praed Street.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Uxbridge, Old Meeting Schools, High Street.....	2 to 10 p.m.	
"	"	Wimbledon, Compton Hall.....	8 p.m.	
Thursday, 6	....	Steinway Hall, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square.....	3 p.m.	
Friday, 7	....	4, Clements Inn, W.C.....	7.45 p.m.	
"	"	Croydon, Katherine Street.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Harrow Rd., "Prince of Wales" (outside).....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Harrowden Manor Park Road.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	High Barnet, Market Place.....	7.30 p.m.	
"	"	North Islington, "Boston," Turnell Park Tube Station.....	8 p.m.	
"	"	Miss Lanner, Miss Darton.....	8 p.m.	

S.E.—Owing to Dr. Ethel Smyth's Concert at the Queen's Hall on Thursday, June 29, the meeting which would naturally have been held on that evening in the Steinway Hall will be held to-night (Friday). During July, the Monday afternoon meetings will be held in the London Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus, W.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

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PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop and Office—30, Praed Street, W.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Haverfield.

During the week ending June 21 there were 408 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN sold. On Tuesday, June 20, there were a large number of Paddington women ratepayers at the meeting of the Borough Council, when a resolution, urging the Prime Minister to give full facilities for the Conciliation Bill this session, was carried unanimously. More paper-sellers are needed. Will those who have any spare time please call or write to the above address?

PINNER.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Terrero, Rockstone House.

A most successful meeting (one of the usual fortnightly meetings) was held in the garden of Rockstone House, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Terrero on Thursday, June 15. Mrs. A. J. Webb took for her subject "The Influence of the Woman's Vote on the Social Evil," and gave a most able and stirring address, showing how sorely the woman's point of view is needed in matters of social reform and in the interests of morality. Miss McClelland presided over the meeting. A large number of questions were asked, and several new members joined.

RADLETT.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. White, Gravels.

Special thanks to Mr. Foley (who did splendid service throughout in banner-carrying), Mr. Roland Williams, and Mr. Bickerton. Also to all whose skill and time went to the making of the banner: Miss Hannay for the designing and painting, Miss Cunningham and her valuable helpers for the needlework. Gratefully acknowledged for Procession expenses: Mrs. Rose 2s. 6d.

STREATHAM.

Shop and Office—8, Shrubbery Road, Streatham.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson.

It has been impossible personally to thank all those who sent such pretty and useful articles for sale to the shop. They will be glad to hear that shop takings in the week preceding June 17 were the best since the opening day. Energies must now be concentrated on making the shop much more widely known in Streatham, and upon spreading the circulation of VOTES FOR WOMEN. These points will come up for discussion at next Tuesday's members' meeting. Please attend! Postcards of the Procession are on sale at 5, Shrubbery Road. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's book, "The Suffragette," has been added to the library by subscription, and may be borrowed by members at 2s. a week. "Woman and Labour" (sent by Miss Leonora Tyson) can also be obtained on the same terms. Miss Gurney offers for sale a pretty little kitten (proceeds to shop fund). Strawberries will soon be over—jam-makers please note! Those who so much enjoyed the weekly meetings at Oakfield House can best show their appreciation by emulating the excellent example set by Mrs. Holman. Miss J. Tyson will be only too pleased to help anyone willing to arrange a similar gathering at her house. Gaily-akimbo, led by Mrs. Powell, 5s.; Mrs. Holman (picture-framing), 1s.; Mrs. Prosser, 4s. 10d.; Mrs. Moore, 1s.; Mrs. Simons (sales of whist-drive houses), 1s.; collection, Oakfield House, June 16, 1s. 6d.; re-sale of Albert Hall tickets, 5s.; Mrs. Tyson, 1s.

SYDENHAM.

Shop and Office—30, Kirkdale. Organiser—Miss Miller.

Members are reminded of the outdoor meeting every Friday evening in High Street at 8 o'clock. More help is required with paper-selling, handbills, etc. A hearty invitation is given to all nurses to attend next Friday's meeting, when Dr. F. F. Murray will speak. More paper-selling must be done in Sydenham and Forest Hill. Will members and friends volunteer, as this is most important work?

UXBRIDGE & DISTRICT.

Hon. Sec.—Miss K. Raleigh, 8, Park Road, Uxbridge.

Local suffragists are uniting forces at Old Meeting Schools, High Street, Uxbridge. On Wednesday, July 5, the room will be open (free) from 2 till 10 p.m. There will be three short concerts and two performances of "How the Vote was Won" given by local amateurs. Refreshments, needlework, and various useful things will be on sale. Lady Meyer has promised to speak. Afternoon working parties have been held for some time in order to furnish the needlework stall.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop and Office—8, Victoria Crescent, Broadway, Wimbledon. Tel. 1002, P.O. Wimbledon.

Hon. Organising Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

All who took part in the march on June 17 under the Wimbledon banner are heartily thanked for their implicit observance of instructions. Special thanks to Mr. Belmont for the brief but invaluable training during the week to Mrs. Michael for ably assisting the sergeant, to the courageous banner carriers, Mrs. Belmont and Miss Napier, who only for an interval during the wait called upon the relief carriers, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Nutall. Miss Nutall carrying the Wimbledon pennant, led the contingent as usual with faultless step. In spite of the heavy call upon members for special sections, Wimbledon mustered 68 women and men, sold 17 dozen VOTES, and made some new members. Miss Amy Skeate is to be congratulated on the success of her travelling shop, from which on board the train and during the wait she supplied members with badges and chocolates on a considerable scale. Now the Procession is over, members are asked to concentrate on the meetings held each Wednesday at Compton Hall, at 3 p.m. Next week Miss Leonora Tyson will speak on "Daughters of England" and Miss Una Dugdale will sing. Will more volunteers come forward for weekly bill-distribution and sandwiching, and communicate with Miss Lee at the shop? Special effort must be made this and next week during the All England Tennis Tournament. Many more sellers will be needed for the daily afternoon pitches on the route. Offer at once. To-day the Union embarks on its second year of telephone service and a special fund has been opened to meet this heavy item. It is hoped, every member will contribute something. Already received from Miss Lee, 10s. Will all who are overhauling their wardrobes put aside all they can pare for a contemplated jumble sale?

Home Counties.

BRIGHTON, HOVE AND DISTRICT.

Office—5, North Street, Quadrant. Tel. 5882 Hat.

Organiser—Miss G. Allan.

The beautiful banner carried in the Procession by the Brighton Contingent in memory of Mrs. Clark, designed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, was greatly admired. Members wishing to contribute towards this banner should communicate with Miss Cobb, Finsbury, Brighton. Owing to Mrs. Bassett's meeting to-night the members' meeting is postponed. The week-end meetings on the sea-front will continue during July. Last Saturday and Sunday Miss S. R. Day (Ireland) addressed interested audiences on the sea-front. The open-air meetings will for the present continue to be held on week-days at 5.30 p.m., and on Sundays at 12 o'clock.

MAIDSTONE, NORTH KENT, AND ISLE OF THANET.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 31, Oxford Street, Margate.

cliff has kindly promised to preside. Tickets may be had on sale or return from the organiser; they are also on sale at Pritchard's in Queen Street, Ramsgate, and High Street, Broadstairs, and at S. R. Wilson, 36, Harbour Street, and 3, High Street, Ramsgate. Any friend wishing for an invitation for Mrs. Thronton-Bobby's garden meeting should communicate with the organiser. Special arrangements are being made for Votes for Women's week in this district; will anyone with original ideas please communicate with the organiser. Financial help is greatly needed for the work in North Kent; contributions will be thankfully received by Miss Ainsworth at above address.

Friday, June 30.—Ramsgate, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, July 5.—Margate, Madeline Road, Mrs. Braisford. Hostess: Mrs. Thornton-Bobby. 3 to 5 p.m.

Thursday, July 6.—Margate, Cecil Square, 8 p.m.

Friday, July 7.—Margate, Granville Hall, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Hugh Franklin, Esq. Chair: Councillor Radcliffe. 8 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

Organiser—Miss C. A. Marsh, 4, Peasham Road, Portsmouth, 9 a.m., Oxford Street, Southampton.

Thanks to Mrs. Burman (a Birmingham member) for her valuable help in paper-selling. More sellers are urgently needed as the holiday season is beginning. Southampton members are asked to attend the members' meeting on Wednesday without fail. The organiser hopes that friends in both towns will attend the open-air meetings to support the speakers. Contributions towards campaign fund are urgently needed and should be sent to Miss Marsh. Gratefully acknowledged—Mrs. Marshall, 5s.; Miss Lewis, 6d.; Miss Kennedy, 6d.; Anon. (at meeting), 2s.

Friday, June 30.—Portsmouth, Town Hall Square, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.—Southampton, Clock Tower, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 5.—Southampton, 61, Oxford Street, Members' Meeting, 6 p.m.

READING AND NEWBURY.

Shop and Office: 34, Market Place.

Organiser—Miss Stalls Fife.

The date of the Jumble Sale has been fixed for Monday, July 10 (afternoon and evening). Members are asked to contribute and to offer their help.

SOUTHEND AND WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Sky, 28, Clifftown Road.

The largest open-air meeting yet arranged by this branch was addressed on Saturday evening by Miss Ainsworth. All the available copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold out in a short time. A splendid speaker's stand painted in the colours, made by Mr. Gleddy, was used for the first time. This branch sent up a strong contingent to the Procession, and the banner, hand painted by Mr. Parrish in his usual excellent style, elicited admiring comments from the crowd along the route.

West of England.

BATH.

Shop—12, Walcot Street, Bath.

Hon. Organiser—Mrs. Mansel.

Now that the Procession is over there is work to do in many ways. This summer the circulation of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* in Bath must be doubled. Will members willing to help call at the shop, where they will be given a list of names of people to be called on with a view to becoming subscribers. More street paper-sellers are urgently needed. A beautiful table has been made by Mr. Young of McCauley Buildings and presented for sale in the shop.

CHELTENHAM.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Reginald Ferguson, Bedford Lodge, College Road.

Cheltenham was well represented in various sections of the great Procession, and to all it was a day to be remembered. Members are urged to attend the meeting on Thursday next, when holiday arrangements and important plans for the autumn will be discussed.

CIRENCESTER.

Organiser—Miss Adele Flatman, 12, Ashcroft Villas.

A most successful drawing-room meeting was given by Mrs. Dives at Cleely Hill. Much interest was taken in the meeting to be held in the town shortly, and many new subscribers to the paper were gained. Mrs. Melville, Stratton Firs, has also given valuable assistance by inviting her friends to discuss *VOTES FOR WOMEN*. The organiser would be glad to hear from others who can do the same. Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting at the Birmingham Hall, on Thursday next, is causing great excitement in the town, but more helpers are badly needed. Who will come and help? Donations for the local campaign will be most gratefully received by the organiser at above address.

Thursday, July 6.—Birmingham Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Flatman. Chair, Rev. Geoffrey Ramsey, 8 p.m.

ILFRACOMBE AND BARNSTAPLE.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mrs. du Sautoy Newby, St. Mary's, Broad Park Avenue, Ilfracombe.

Hon. Lit. Secretary—Miss Ball, Nursing Home, Larkstone, Ilfracombe.

Miss Ball and Mrs. du Sautoy Newby will give an "At Home" at the Nursing Home for members and sympathisers to-morrow (Saturday—see below). It will be held in the garden if the weather is fine. Any member visiting Ilfracombe will be welcome. The Women's Great Procession has done much to convert people to the cause of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.

Saturday, July 1.—Nursing Home, At Home, 4 to 6 p.m.

WILTSHIRE.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Katharine Abraham, 2, Estcourt Street, Devizes.

The Wiltshire banner was carried by two Devizes members, and with it walked also members from Tidworth, Chippenham, Calne and Salisbury. A Devizes member was asked by the editor of a local paper to contribute an article on the Procession, which was a good opportunity of keeping the subject before the public and enlightening country readers on the women's movement. Many thanks to the Wiltshire women in London who came to march under this banner. Gratefully acknowledged for Banner Fund: Miss Cunningham 2s.

Wales.

Organiser—Miss Rachel Barrett, 104, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

Members in South Wales are reminded that on July 15 a bazaar and garden fete will be held at the Friars, Newport, to raise funds for local work. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. Mackworth, 46, Clarence Place, Newport. The organiser wishes to thank all members who sent contributions to the Welsh Campaign Fund. Still more money is needed to extend the work so that Wales may be solid for the Conciliation Bill. Every member is asked to send something, however small.

NEWPORT.

Office—48, Clarence Place, Newport. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth.

Friends are asked to note that the date of the bazaar to be held at the Friars has been altered from July 15 to Saturday, July 22. Contributions may be sent to 46, Clarence Place, at any time.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Rose, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich.

Shop Sec.—Miss King.

It is hoped that a number of garden and drawing-room meetings will be arranged in this district during July, and the organiser asks all who are willing to help

in this way to communicate with her as soon as possible. A Jumble Sale will take place early in the autumn. Will members and friends please keep this in mind? The new shop is proving a great success, and all members who have not yet visited it should do so. Afternoon tea may be obtained from 3.30 to 5.30 every Tuesday. A Suffrage library has been opened, and is meeting with great success. "The Suffragette," "Woman and Labour," and other new Suffrage books, can be had at 3d. per week. Books for the library will be greatly appreciated. Leadless glazechina is now on sale, and charming little breakfast sets can be had at nominal prices. Miss Fison makes a special appeal for paper-sellers. A new pitch is being started at Felixstowe during July.

North-Eastern Counties.

HARROGATE.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, Hon. Sec.—Miss Hughes, 46, Oiley Road.

Miss Hughes has made an excellent start at paper-selling at the entrance to Valley Gardens, having sold 39 copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* last Friday afternoon. More volunteers are urgently needed. A cordial invitation is given to everyone, but particularly to those who are unable to attend afternoon meetings, to attend and hear Dr. Helena Jones in the Salisbury Hotel next Friday evening. Her subject will be "The Woman Worker—what the Vote means to her," and as Dr. Jones has made a special study of the industrial side of the woman's movement, her words on the subject will carry special weight and interest.

Friday, July 7.—Drawing-room meeting, Dr. Marion Mackenzie. Hostess: Mrs. Bray. Salisbury Hotel, Dr. Helena Jones. Chair: Miss Bird, 8 p.m.

HULL.

Organiser: Miss Key-Jones.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Harrison, 14, Welbeck Street. Sir Robert Aske has consented to receive a deputation organised by the local branch, including the National Union of Women's Suffrage and other local Suffrage societies. The finance scheme is growing rapidly. Twenty-two more members are required to promise 6d. a week in order that weekly meetings may be at once started.

Friday, June 30.—Corporation Field, Spring Street, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

Saturday, July 1.—Drive, leaves Saville Street corner: Picnic, Welton Dale; village meeting, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.—Paragon Square, Miss Adela Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips, 63, Great George Street.

Meetings will be held in Victoria Square on Saturday evenings until further notice, and preparations will be made and shortly announced for the Leeds stall at the Christmas Bazaar.

Saturday, July 1.—Victoria Square, Miss Mary Phillips, 8 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.

Organiser—Miss A. Williams. The enthusiasm kindled by the Procession and Albert Hall meeting must be turned to account, and the organiser appeals confidently to one and all to come forward and help. Meetings must be held wherever possible, and Miss Williams would be grateful if sympathisers living in towns and districts round Newcastle would communicate with her upon this subject. Many, at the cost of a little personal trouble, could give drawing-room meetings, and, perhaps more important still, the sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* must be increased.

Wednesday, July 5.—Blackett Street, At Home, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop: 39, Hantriss Row. Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, New Queen Street. Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.

Sixty-two copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* were sold on the line of the Procession to the Parish Church on Coronation Day. Wreaths and thanks are given to Miss Wigney for the beautiful banner she has presented to the local Union (it was designed by her and executed by Mr. Whaley), and also to all those who so willingly subscribed to a banner fund. Thanks to Miss Wigney's generosity, this fund, with members' permission, can be spent on a *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster. Will members muster in as large numbers as possible at the sale of Dr. Mackenzie's goods for Tax Resistance and help to carry banners to the protest meeting to be held afterwards on St. Nicholas Cliff. A notice of time and place will be announced as soon as known on the board outside the Suffrage Shop in Hantriss Row. Miss Adela Pankhurst hopes to be present.

SHIFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street. Organiser—Miss A. Williams.

The enthusiasm kindled by the Procession and Albert Hall meeting must be turned to account, and the organiser appeals confidently to one and all to come forward and help. Meetings must be held wherever possible, and Miss Williams would be grateful if sympathisers living in towns and districts round Newcastle would communicate with her upon this subject. Many, at the cost of a little personal trouble, could give drawing-room meetings, and, perhaps more important still, the sale of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* must be increased.

Wednesday, July 5.—Blackett Street, At Home, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Shop: 39, Hantriss Row. Hon. Sec.—Miss Suffield, 13, New Queen Street. Hon. Treas.—Dr. Marion Mackenzie, 7, The Valley.

The open-air meeting at Darnall Tram Terminus will be held every Monday at 8 p.m., commencing on July 3. The canvas of women municipal voters is to be vigorously pursued so as to organise them before the Bill is passed. It is hoped to have the help of Miss Baines in the Brightside division.

Monday, July 3.—Darnall Tram Terminus, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.—Members' Meeting.

YORK.

Office—8, New Street. Telephone, 692. Organiser—Miss Key-Jones.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Coutlate, 33, Melbourne Street.

Many thanks to members who subscribed to the *VOTES FOR WOMEN* poster; it is now shown at the station every day in an excellent position. Miss Adela Pankhurst will address open-air meetings in York shortly. Will members willing to sell *VOTES FOR WOMEN* and collect at meetings send in their names? Those wishing to join in the Finance Scheme should apply to the organiser for particulars.

North-Western Counties.

LANCASHIRE.

Head Office—17, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Tel: 1910 Central. Organiser—Miss Stephenson.

To-night, instead of the usual At Home, there will be an important members' meeting to discuss plans for the coming months and to fix the date of the bazaar. It is hoped that every member will make a special effort to attend. Jumble Sale parcels should be sent to the office at once. There is room for more recruits for the Speakers' Class. All members of the Dramatic Society are asked to attend the rehearsals regularly and promptly; all particulars can be obtained from Miss Hughes. More speakers and stewards are needed for the open-air campaign; those willing to help in this way should send in their names to Miss Hughes. During the absence of the Vote's captain, members are asked to see that the paper sales do not go down; regular help in this direction is one of the best ways of helping the cause.

Friday, June 30.—17, St. Ann's Sq., Members' meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 4.—17, St. Ann's Sq., At Home, Miss Hughes, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, July 7.—17, St. Ann's Sq., Miss Hughes, 7.30.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—11, Hanshaw Street. Tel: 3261 Royal. Organiser—Miss Davies.

Members are asked to attend to-night's meeting to arrange all details for Mrs. Bradshaw's public meeting.

The handsome Liverpool banner will be hung in the club room, 11, Hanshaw Street, and all members are asked to contribute towards the cost of Bradshaw's and pole.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Rose, 19, Silent Street, Ipswich.

Shop Sec.—Miss King.

It is hoped that a number of garden and drawing-room meetings will be arranged in this district during July, and the organiser asks all who are willing to help

The Frugal Housewife's Opportunity to Save.

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Scotland.

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Office—61, Nethergate. Organiser—Miss Fraser-Smith, M.A. Hon. Sec.—Miss McFarlane.

The "At Home" for shop-assistants held on June 13 was most encouraging. A large number of strangers were present. Interest was aroused and members were made. Very special though belated thanks to Mrs. Rollie and Mrs. Great for managing the tea. It is hoped to continue these meetings during the summer months. Those from Dundee who took part in the Great Demonstration on June 17 have returned full of zeal and enthusiasm, and much useful work is anticipated. Members on holiday who can arrange meetings

sales of tax registers' property have taken place during the last fortnight.—At Sheerness, jewellery was sold belonging to Miss Raleigh, of Uxbridge, who had refused to pay taxes on her bungalow at the Isle of Sheppey. Miss Raleigh distributed two thousand handbills, and also had a poster parade in the morning. The audience, chiefly consisting of business men, remained to hear long speeches from Miss Raleigh and Mrs. Kineton Parkes on the subject of Non-Represented Taxation. Property of Mrs. Lilian Hicks has been sold. Owing to the courtesy of the auctioneer, a speech was made by Mrs. Despard, who was listened to with grave attention. Mrs. Hicks was well supported by members of the League and Suffrage friends, who loudly cheered her on leaving the auction room. Subsequently a procession marched to the Marble Arch and speeches by well-known Suffragists were made from two platforms in Hyde Park. Members of the League have supported Mrs. Rawles, of Hampton Wick, when many sympathisers from the Kingston and Sutton Suffrage Societies assembled, together with men and women residents and shopkeepers of Teddington. Banners were freely displayed, and a good meeting held. Property of Dr. Katherine Beale, of East Ham, has been sold. Mrs. Kineton Parkes addressed a large audience in the auction rooms and afterwards in the Broadway. Many members of the Forest Gate and Ilford W.S.P.U.s, as well as London members of the Women's Tax Resistance League were present. The open-air meeting was also addressed by Miss Haslam and Mrs. Baldock—Miss Friedlander in the chair. Mrs. Darent-Harrison's goods have been seized and will be sold for resistance of Inhabited House Duty early next week, probably July 4. All supporters and sympathisers in the district are urged to attend the protest meeting. For particulars of time and place please apply to the Hon. Sec., Hastings and St. Leonards Women's Suffrage Propaganda League, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The League have had a caravan lent to them for use during the summer months, and Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Violet Tillard will start on Wednesday, July 5, from Great Missenden, for a tour in Buckinghamshire, John Hampden's county. Will any Suffragists in the district who can help, either with personal service or lending gardens for meetings, kindly communicate at once with Miss Matters at the above address?

THE ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
2, Robert Street, Strand, W.C. Telephone: City 1214.
President—Mrs. Forbes Robertson.
Organizing Secretary—Miss Joan Dugdale.

The next At Home is fixed for Friday, July 7, in the Grand Hall of the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, at 3 p.m., when the speakers will be Lady Betty Balfour, Vice-President of the Conservative and Unionist Franchise Association; Mrs. Israel Zangwill, the well-known authoress; Mr. S. Parnell Kerr, barrister-at-law; and Mr. Walter Roth, M.P., Liberal member for Pembroke, so the subject will be presented from several most interesting points of view. Chair: Miss Compton. Hostess: Miss Alice Crawford. Patrons and members are asked to bring their unconvicted friends to this meeting, which will be the last held this season. Admission free. Doors open at 2.30 p.m.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
President—The Bishop of Lincoln.
Officers—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

A branch is about to be started in Chelsea. Will intending members kindly send their names and addresses to the Rev. C. H. H. H. A branch is also about to be started in Paddington. Names and addresses of those willing to join should be sent to Mrs. Shewell Cooper, 8, Warwick Avenue, W. There will be a meeting of the Hendon Branch on Thursday, June 29, at 8 p.m., at Bells Vista, Sunnyhills Road, by kind permission of Mrs. Spencer. Collecting cards for the expenses of the Church Congress at Stoke should be filled up and sent to the Organiser by the end of June. Subscriptions are much needed.—Will the two ladies (sisters) who gave £s. to Miss Maud Royden in an A. C. shop on Saturday, June 17, kindly send their names and address as she has unfortunately mislaid them. The Rev. A. H. N. Simms, M.A., B.D., Vicar of Grayshot, Surrey, will preach to members and friends of the League, at St. George's, Bloomsbury (Hart Street, W.C.), on Wednesday, July 5, at 6.30 p.m.

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.
Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Gt. Brunswick Street, Dublin.

At recent poor-law elections in Limerick six women were elected, this being the first time women have been returned for Limerick city wards. Miss Morony and Mrs. Iver are active members of this League and all the ladies are convinced and strenuous Suffragists. Lady Emily was unanimously elected as Chairman and took the chair with great enthusiasm. Large open-air meetings continue to be held weekly at Ringsend and Phoenix Park. A sub-committee which meets every Wednesday in Leinster rooms at 8 p.m. is in charge of arrangements. Members are requested to attend and help to make these meetings a success and to open up new centres this summer. Speakers and helpers at open-air meetings recently included: Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Cousins, Mrs. Connery, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. Keen, Miss Finnegan, Miss Cahalan, Mrs. Sheeby Skeffington and Mr. Carpenter.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY, BELFAST.

Office: 22, Wellington Place, Belfast.
An open-air meeting was held in the Ormeau Park on Saturday, June 17, when the speakers were: Miss Robinson (who presided), Dr. Elizabeth Bell, Mrs. McCoubrey, and Miss Gibson, who told the crowd about the London Procession, which was even then taking place, and the Conciliation Bill. There was a good crowd, who listened most attentively.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
President—Mrs. Cecil Chapman.
Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (opposite Tube Station).

A country campaign is being arranged for July, and donations towards campaign fund are urgently needed. Work in the constituencies to explain the Conciliation Bill and to bring pressure to bear on members of Parliament is most necessary in view of Mr. Asquith's promise of facilities for next Session. Offers of garden meetings near London will be very welcome during July. The "At Home" will be discontinued for the holidays after Tuesday, July 4, on which date the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman will speak at the Office at 4.15 p.m.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Hon. Cor. Sec.—Miss Hatty Baker, 23, Hartington Villas, Rove.

This month two new departures have been made, one in addressing men's meetings. Mr. S. T. Sambrook speaking for the Lavender Hill Brotherhood; another in open-air speaking, Mr. Baldock being speaker for a meeting organised by the East Ham Branch. Three new branches have been formed—in Treorchy (Wales), S. Norwood, and East Ham. The hon. organising secretary (Rev. H. Clark) has, through ill-health, been unfortunately obliged to resign. A successor will be elected in the autumn. Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, 4, Cholmeley Park, Highgate, have kindly undertaken the duties.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Kendall, 32, Wilberforce Road, Finchley Park, London, N.10.—Hon. Sec.—Miss Monica Whately, 15, Harcourt Terrace, The Boltons, S.W. All Catholic men and women are asked to join this Society; minimum annual subscription, 1s. Friends

and sympathisers are invited to a drawing-room meeting on July 6, at 3 p.m., by kind permission of Miss O'Sullivan, 12, Mornington Avenue Mansions, West Kensington. Badges are now on sale, price 2d.; also pamphlets, "The views of Cardinal Moran and the late Cardinal Vaughan on Woman Suffrage," price 1d., published by N.U.W.S.S.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENT.

The Organiser of the International Contingent wishes to thank all those who came forward and helped so splendidly on June 17: Miss Mestnor Garrison and Mrs. Thomas Wells, who so ably acted as sergeants at a moment's notice; Madame Malmburg, who organised such a splendid group of Finnish people and contributed such a beautiful banner; Fru. Sissi Anker, who journeyed all the way from Norway to head the Norwegian section; Mrs. Anna Glanc, whose work in getting together the Danish women was invaluable; and Mrs. Esting Head, who came forward with a beautiful Swedish flag, and wore a picturesquely national costume. The Misses Knöger and Wolf, who made a beautiful Austrian arch in yellow and black which added to the charm of that group. Mlle. Gevenot, who as La belle France made a striking figure in the French section, and Madame Y. Oddo Defou and Mme. Lignel, who came from Paris to represent their societies. Mlle. Lubane and Mme. Block-Chioen (Belgium), who sent a flag which headed that section. Italy contributed a flag, and was well represented through M. Abadie Console, and a Swiss Society contributed a beautiful silk flag, and the section was headed by Mme. Pignot. To Mme. Honer many thanks are due for such a splendid German group, also for the very beautiful banner given by the German Suffrage Union. Mrs. Gresh of Turkey, who so splendidly came to our help financially, also arranged to have that country represented. Rumania and Russia made a splendid show, and at the last moment a representative of Holland turned up and added one more to the goodly number of International countries represented.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" IN BRAILLE.

Miss Gooding, of Cheltenham, has recently been making extracts from "Votes for Women" into Braille for the use of the blind, and has kindly placed her work at the disposal of the W.S.P.U. A blind worker will supply copies of the extracts at 1d. each. Applications should be made to the hon. sec., Mrs. Ferguson, Bedford Lodge, College Road, Cheltenham.

MRS. LEIGH AT BASINGSTOKE.

A correspondent sends us an excellent report from the local paper reporting a meeting in Basingstoke, at which Miss North presided and Mrs. Leigh was the chief speaker. The report says that the suffragettes have done more to educate the country to a full understanding of the Conciliation Bill than any political party for any measure yet passed. It adds that while a closely-packed mass of people in the Market Square were listening intently to Mrs. Leigh, a boy, without any warning, threw a stone at her, hitting her on the head, and proceeds: "why such a thing was done cannot be explained, unless it can be put down to hysteria on the boy's part. Without an instant's hesitation, Mrs. Leigh leapt from the wagonette, caught the boy by the collar, held him till he humbly apologised before the crowd, released him, and was back in the wagonette, finishing her last sentence before the astonished audience realised what a narrow escape she had had."

The Rev. Guy Hayler, at a meeting of Good Templars at Walworth Road Baptist Chapel recently, paid a warm tribute to the support of temperance by women in those countries where they are enfranchised.

The Rev. Gertrude von Petzold will preach at University Hall, Gordon Square, Bloomsbury, next Sunday morning on "What is wrong with the Churches."

FOOTWEAR.

Many and special are the bargains in first class footwear to be offered by Hannen and Ginel of 328-332, Oxford Street, at their summer sale, which opens on Monday next, July 3. This firm makes a specialty of importing the best American makes of boots and shoes, and so steady and extensive has the demand become that Hannen and Ginel were just recently forced to treble their showroom accommodation, with the result that the store in Oxford Street has the proud distinction of owning the largest and best-appointed showrooms of any shoe store in the world. A very large stock of reminders of the many lines specially designed for the Coronation are to be cleared during the sale at prices which, in many instances, will be considerably less than the actual cost of production. Readers should make a point of seeing the stock for themselves. A fully illustrated and priced catalogue will be sent to any reader on application to the firm.

GORRINGE'S SUMMER SALE.

We would call the attention of readers to the summer sale announced elsewhere in our columns by Frederick Gorringe, Ltd., Buckingham Palace Road. At this sale a clearance will be made in every department at prices which should appeal to everyone. The bargains are far too numerous to mention, but readers will be able to judge for themselves from the few samples, picked at random, which we give. In the costume department a large number of coats and skirts in tweeds, serges and fine faced cloths, beautifully cut and finished, and of the very best materials, are reduced from 4 to 7 guineas each to 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. White knitted coats are reduced from 14s. 9d. to 9s. 11d. and a few of exceptional quality have been priced from 3s. 6d. down to 2s. each. Smart and practical white lawn blouses, hand embroidered, with useful washing lace vest and cuffs, in all sizes, 4s. 11d. Very pretty coats for day or evening wear, in pastel cloth-lined throughout with jap silk, with fashionable long roll revers of black satin and black and white silk, embroidery in silk coloured silk of rich design, and ornamented in tiny gold buttons—of these there is a wide selection in colours, including light, mid and dark fawn, French grey, dove, grey, sky, vieux rose, sage, &c., &c., 2s. 6d. each. Gloves, lace, umbrellas, ladies' and gentlemen's underwear, are all equally cheap. Specially noteworthy in the furnishing department are the easy-chairs, of which about 500 are to be cleared. These are covered in various shades of fine silk and wool damask at prices reduced from 4s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. The housewife, clever with her needle, should not fail to look at the silk and wool damask, of which there are 3,000 yards, 52 inches wide, various colours, reduced from 5s. 11d. to 2s. 11d. and at the 200 pieces of chintz, in fast colours, reduced from 1s. 0s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a yard to the all-round popular price of 6s. 6d. per yard.

WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (Advt.)

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'Phones: 628, 1592 and 2718 North; 365 Paddington.



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Special fine, hand-made Cigarettes made by Fredk. D. Pinto & Co., 175, Piccadilly, W. Exquisite flavour and aroma. In boxes of 25, 50 and 100. Prices (Turkish), 7/- per 100 (Virginia), 5/- per 100.

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All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY HOME (altitude 600 ft.)—Dean Forest, Severn and Wye Valleys. England's finest forest and river scenery. Spacious house; 25 bedrooms; billiard room; bathroom. Extensive grounds. Tennis, Conveyances. Vegetarians accommodated. Suffragists welcomed. Board-residence, 2s. to 3s. Photos, prospectus, Chas. Hallam, Littledean House, Newnham, Glos.

BED-SITTING Room (furnished); bathroom; partial attendance; in lady's flat near Gray's Inn; terms 10s. 6d. weekly.—Apply Box 918, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Rooms; most central for Euston, Midland, and King's Cross; room, bath, and breakfast, 3s. Reduction for week or longer.—Mrs. Winter, 32, Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square, LONDON, W.C.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Mrs. Ewing has charming rooms; well furnished; £1 1s. per room; central position; Upper Pleasure Gardens at back of the house.—"Guessons," Avenue Road.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s., inclusive.—Mrs. Gray, member W.S.P.U.

CHARNSWOOD FOREST.—Lady receives guests in her pretty country home. Large garden; lovely, extensive views; delightful scenery. Dry, bracing air. Home comforts.—St. Joseph's, near Whitwick, Leicestershire.

COMFORTABLE Board-residence for Ladies, permanent or otherwise; terms, 18s. weekly, less two sharing; well recommended.—Miss Stephens, 40, Lansdowne Road, Hove, Sussex.

CROWBOROUGH.—Apartments (To Let) for July. Small sitting-room, double bedroom. After July, two small sitting-rooms, two double bedrooms.—A. E. Whitethorn Villa, Pilmer Road.

EDINBURGH, Queen's Bay Hotel, "Joppa," 7 minutes from Waverley. Beautiful suburban residence; 50 bedrooms, delightful grounds. Every comfort. Terms from 2 guineas weekly, inclusive. Phone, 24 Portobello, in connection. Rotthay Marine Hotel, Dunbar.—Proprietress, Agnes Hitchman.

FOLKESTONE.—Board-residence, Roycewood, Castle Hill Avenue. Best position. 3 minutes from sea. Well recommended. Moderate terms.—Proprietress.

FURNISHED Bedroom To Let.—Sunny aspect; no other lodgers; some attendance if required; lady engaged during day preferred; 5 minutes Sloane Square.—34, Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

HOME for Open-air Rest-cure, or Change of Air. For ladies or gentlemen. Large garden, revolving shelters. Massage, electricity, medical baths.—Mrs. Chater, Pines House, Croydon, Surrey, Sussex.

HOSTEL for Ladies in quiet pleasant Square, N.W., Charing Cross 10 minutes. Bath, electric light. Quiet room for study. Excellent cooking. From 17s. Breakfast and late dinner only, from 14s.—Box 928, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LADIES wanting refined home, strictly moderate, reply to advertiser, who will give experience, services and share expense of starting same; Hampstead or Bournemouth preferred.—Write, "Comfort," VOTES FOR WOMEN office, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

LONDON, W.—St. John's Hostel, Westbourne Park. Board-residence for Ladies. Highly recommended. Convenient exhibition, trains, omnibuses. References. From 15s.—Apply Miss Taylor.

MEMBER W.S.P.U. receives Paying Guests from 2s. Superior house; good table. One minute No. 7 motor-bus.—31, Powis Square, Notting Hill, London, W.

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SOUTH-EAST LONDON.—Suffragette has two unfurnished rooms to let; board, attendance; unique situation; close two stations.—Box 924, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

SUFFRAGETTES.—Spend your Holidays in Brighton. Meals in garden when weather permits. For terms, write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., "Seaview," Victoria Rd., Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702.

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CHILTERN HILLS, WENDOVER.—Old-fashioned, well-furnished Cottage to let, summer months. 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms; water, indoor sanitation; close station, post. Lovely country.—H. 15, Carlyle Mansions, Chelsea, S.W.

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TO LET.—Unfurnished Flat; contains 4 very light rooms; £84 per annum.—Apply Housekeeper, 2, Nadam Mansions, Chelsea.

HOLIDAY SEASON.—If you want Holiday Diggings, or have Rooms, House or Flat to Let, you will find these columns a splendid medium in which to advertise. For rates, &c., see top of this page.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED by Lady, to share quiet Flat in nice neighbourhood.—Mrs. Swan, I.F. Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.

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ADA MOORE gives lessons in Voice Production, Singing, Diction.—Address, 106, Beaumont Mansions, London, West End Studio. Visits Brighton every Friday.

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SELF-DEFENCE for Suffragettes. Lessons daily from 10.30. Ju-jitsu, physical culture fencing, taught personally by Ethel Garrard at 9, Argyll Place, Regent St., W. (only address).—Tel. 2952 Holborn.

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LADY HELP REQUIRED.—Family of three. Vegetarian preferred. Housework reduced to minimum. Can have half time for own purposes. Temporary address: C. 6, St. John's Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.

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TO VISITORS FROM THE COLONIES.

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MONEY FOR YOUR CAUSE.—Save your Combing; 4d. an ounce, given for them.—Dickner, 8, Old North Street, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.

MRS. KNIGHT, The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C., has a few smart white blouses, well cut and nicely finished. Prices from 3s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.

NEWS WANTED of the Grey Shower Proof coat which the Scotch Girl Piper placed in a car on the Embankment on June 17. Please communicate with Miss Kerr, Lost Property Department W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, Strand.

OLD FALSE TEETH.—We give highest possible prices for above. Offers made; if unaccepted, teeth returned. Dealers in old gold or silver in any form. Bankers' references. Straightforward dealing.—Woodfall